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TODAY IN arab news

Saudi group plans trip
The Italian Institute for Foreign Trade has invited a group of Saudi Arabian businessmen to attend an industrial exhibition in Milan from Nov. 16 to 21. — Page 2

Ghali on Reagan plan
Egypt's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Boutros Ghali is quoted as saying that the latest Middle East plan proposed by U.S. President Reagan has replaced the Camp David process. — Page 3

French extradition
In a policy change, France says it would be prepared to consider extradition demands from countries which "respect fundamental freedoms and rights." — Page 4

Aid to debtors
International financiers have pieced together a string of multibillion dollar emergency loans for the Third World's three biggest debtors to avert a major global banking crisis. — Page 5

Islam in perspective
Today's commentary is on Allah's signs and the facts of resurrection and judgment. And Our Dialogue answers questions on *zakah* in a non-Muslim country. — Page 7

Denmark prevails
Denmark scored a narrow 2-1 victory over Luxembourg to move to the top of the European Soccer Championship Group Three table. — Page 9

Walesa to be freed
Lech Walesa, interned leader of Poland's banned Solidarity trade union, will be released in the next few days, a Polish government spokesman says. — Page 12

Afghan highway reopens to traffic

ISLAMABAD, Nov. 11 (R) — The highway between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union has reopened after an explosion and fire in a tunnel reported to have killed at least 1,000 persons. Afghan resistance sources said Thursday.

The sources in Peshawar, capital of Pakistan's North-West Frontier Province which borders Afghanistan, said the 2.6 kilometers tunnel was closed for four days. Western military analysts had said military supplies to the estimated 100,000 Soviet troops in Afghanistan could be badly hit if the tunnel on the only all-weather road between the Soviet border and Kabul remained closed for long.

The resistance sources said the tunnel was closed Oct. 30 after the explosion and fire and was reopened on Nov. 3. The Afghan authorities, who have been fighting anti-government fighters since Soviet troops went into the country in Dec. 1979, have maintained silence on the disaster.

Diplomatic sources in Islamabad and New Delhi said many victims were asphyxiated when at least one fuel tanker caught fire after colliding with a Soviet military convoy in the Soviet built tunnel.

An Afghan eyewitness who arrived in Peshawar Tuesday said six trucks carrying dead Soviet soldiers emerged from the tunnel and it was estimated that at least 500 Soviet troops were killed.

A lineup of aspirants for the post

MOSCOW, Nov. 11 (R) — Those most widely tipped to succeed Brezhnev in his primary post as Communist Party general secretary are former KGB chief Yuri Andropov or Brezhnev's protégé, Konstantin Chernenko.

Since last May, Chernenko, 71, has appeared to be firmly in the number two position, but Andropov, 68, has been less dependent on Brezhnev's patronage and has far more foreign affairs experience.

There is no obvious successor to Brezhnev in his lesser post of head of state, though it is unlikely that one man will assume both the state presidency and party leadership in the first instance.

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Brezhnev is dead

MOSCOW, Nov. 11 (AP) — Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Communist Party leader who crushed challenges to Kremlin domination at home and abroad and erased the U.S. nuclear edge, has died. He was 75.

During his 18 years in power, Brezhnev saw his doctrine of swiftly meeting threats to Soviet- bloc governments challenged in Czechoslovakia and Poland. The Kremlin also has become embroiled in Afghanistan to support that nation's Marxist regime.

The official Tass news agency said Thursday that the president and party secretary general had died a "sudden death" at 8:30 a.m. (0530 GMT) Wednesday. An official obituary came in a state news bulletin at 11 a.m. (0800 GMT) Thursday.

The name of Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev, a true continuer of Lenin's cause and an ardent champion of peace and Communism, will live forever in the hearts of the Soviet people and the entire progressive mankind," it said.

A joint Soviet Communist Party-government statement issued four hours after Brezhnev's death was announced, pledged



Leonid Brezhnev

that the Soviet Union "will preservingly struggle...to ensure detente and disarmament."

However, the statement also warned in language similar to that used by Brezhnev that the Soviet Union would deal "a crushing retaliatory strike" if attacked.

Word of his death was withheld for just over a day while the race for a successor got underway behind the towering walls of the Kremlin. While no successor was immediately named, Western experts believe the power vacuum will be filled in the short run.

Leaders pay tribute

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AFP) — President Ronald Reagan Thursday called for an improvement in Soviet-American relations in his message of sympathy to Kremlin leaders. In his message, made public by the White House, Reagan described Brezhnev as "one of the world's most important figures for nearly two decades."

In Warsaw, government spokesman Jerry Urban said "it is a great loss for the Polish nation and the whole world because of President Brezhnev's achievement in defending peace and in the problems of co-existence. He was a great friend of Poland and understood our problems."

In New Delhi, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi sent a message of sympathy to the Kremlin, saying that "the world has lost an outstanding statesman of our time, the Soviet Union a great architect and the people of India a valued friend."

In Bonn, a statement from former Chancellor Willy Brandt's office said: "Brezhnev, for many years the unquestionably leading political man in the Soviet Union, is dead. A long

phase of continuity in politics of one world power has come to an end."

Brandt said he met with Brezhnev several times and described him as having been his side's driving force in attempts to normalize relations between Germany and the Soviet Union.

French President Francois Mitterrand sent a message of condolence Thursday to the Kremlin, but the contents of the message were not immediately made public.

In Rome, the Italian Senate suspended its proceedings for several minutes in mourning for Brezhnev. The Italian cabinet, meanwhile, asked Premier Giovanni Spadolini to express condolences to the Soviet people and the Soviet government on behalf of the Italian people and the government.

In Brussels, ambassadors from 16 countries were said to have discussed Brezhnev's faith at the regularly scheduled weekly meeting of the North Atlantic Council. But a NATO spokesman said there would be no official reaction or any comment from member-country capitals.

The Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, Boutros Boutros Ghali, praised Brezhnev as "a dedicated leader who relentlessly worked for his country until the last moments of his life."

Jordan's King Hussein ordered three-day official mourning period and sent telegram of condolence to Soviet Supreme Council. The telegram, according to a government spokesman in Amman, said in part: "Mankind will not forget the late president's attitude for protecting world peace and security and the Soviet position supporting just Arab causes, especially the Palestinian issue."

Philippine President Ferdinand E. Marcos said he was "deeply saddened" by the news. In a statement released from the presidential palace, Marcos also expressed hope "the policies for international cooperation which he (Brezhnev) espoused will continue."

In Kenya, President Daniel Arap Moi, current chairman of the Organization of African Unity, said he sent a message of condolence to Moscow.

Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba said in a message to the Kremlin, "with this great statesman disappeared one of the most notable men on the international scene."

Central to Western European reaction to the Soviet leader's death was concern at the uncertainty it was likely to bring to the already frosty relationship between the power blocs. Politicians, particularly on the left wing, urged the United States to avoid confrontation in the immediate post-Brezhnev period.

Former British Labor Prime Minister James Callaghan said: "I think there is much of a consensus among those who follow Soviet affairs that the West ought now to proceed with a certain amount of caution. 'Not too much rhetoric about the Communist system... This is particularly applicable to the Americans.'"

by a collective leadership including former KGB chief Yuri V. Andropov and long time Brezhnev associate, Konstantin Chernenko, the two men most often touted as likely successors to Brezhnev.

Brezhnev, himself, rose to power from such a collective leadership, a triumvirate, that took over following the ouster of Nikita S. Khrushchev in October, 1964.

Long rumored to be in failing health, the bushy-browed Brezhnev, who would have been 76 Dec. 19, was reported hospitalized for an undisclosed illness last March. Unconfirmed reports in recent years have said he suffered cancer, a stroke and heart trouble. Rumors that a senior Kremlin official had died swept Moscow Wednesday evening when the state media shifted from its regular programming and began broadcasting somber music, a traditional cue to the death of a top official.

Western experts said they expected no major policy shifts following Brezhnev's death. Some veteran Kremlin watchers in the West predicted the interim leadership might seek accommodation with the West.

Brezhnev was last seen in public Sunday when he stood in freezing weather for two hours atop Lenin's tomb reviewing the annual Revolution Day parade, this year marking the 65th anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution that brought Communism to the Soviet Union.

Later that day, he attended a Kremlin reception and delivered a speech warning that the Soviet Union would deliver "a crushing retaliatory strike" against any aggressor. The statement was the latest in a string of attacks on what the Soviets perceived as a U.S. attempt to gain military superiority.

Brezhnev did more than any of his predecessors to consolidate the Soviet Union as a major world power and bring it to nuclear parity with the United States.

His most far-reaching move came in the form of what was to be called the "Brezhnev doctrine" — the principle that the Soviet Union can intervene in the affairs of other Socialist nations if events there threaten the gains of international socialism.

Brezhnev was said to have considered his major achievements the signing with U.S. President Jimmy Carter in June, 1979, of the SALT II strategic arms limitation agreement; the adoption of a new "Brezhnev" constitution for the Soviet Union in 1977, and his moves toward international detente. (Profile on Page 6 and analysis on page 12).



King Fahd

King gets rousing welcome

RIYADH, Nov. 11 (SPA) — King Fahd arrived here Thursday night to a rousing welcome. He was greeted at the airport by Crown Prince Abdullah and many other dignitaries. The capital wore a festive look.

Thousands lined the route from the airport to cheer the King and triumphal arches and banners of welcome dotted the road.

King Fahd, who attended the GCC summit in Bahrain, said in a departure statement that the results of the GCC summit in the political, economic and security fields will be reflected in greater prosperity in the near future. Tremendous efforts will be exerted to achieve the highest level of integration, he added.

"In only a short period of time," he said "the GCC has produced tangible results for the people of the council and unified economic agreement has already brought about equality in industry, agriculture, fisheries and animal husbandry among the citizens in the member states."

These citizens will also be free to practice their professions in any part of the region and customs duties and obstacles to free trade will be removed soon. In addition to that, he said, the new investment company will provide further economic incentives.

Besides, he added, the member states have taken decisions to coordinate their security measures and to improve their defense capabilities.

The member states are determined to forge ahead until they achieve the highest degree of integration and cooperation and to uphold the gains that have been made so far, King Fahd said.

Earlier, King Fahd and Bahraini ruler Sheikh Isa bin Sulman Al-Khalifa Thursday laid the foundation stone for the world's longest bridge linking the island of Bahrain with Saudi Arabia.

The 25km-long causeway costing \$800 million is expected to be completed by 1985. The project involves reclaiming 10 kilometers from the sea. The ceremony was attended by other Gulf leaders who were participating in the third GCC summit and a number of dignitaries.

On completion, the causeway will include two tracks on each side in addition to an emergency track. Check-points on the two countries' borders are also expected to be established.

In a press statement, Bahraini Defense Minister Sheikh Hamad bin Al-Khalifa said the project was of great economic and strategic importance for the two sisterly states in particular and the Gulf and Arab states in general.

The project's coordinator Ibrahim Al-Khalifa said it was an appreciable gesture by Saudi Arabia to bear all the costs of the project. The Kingdom's gesture also reflected the close relations between the two neighboring states, he added.

Hussein arrives

RIYADH, Nov. 11 (SPA) — King Hussein of Jordan arrived here Thursday night on a short visit to the Kingdom. He was welcomed by King Fahd.

Columbia blasts off on 5th voyage

KENNEDY SPACE CENTER, Florida, Nov. 11 (R) — The space shuttle Columbia, carrying a record four persons and its first commercial cargo, blasted off Thursday on its fifth round trip into space.

Thrust by a brilliant yellow flame into a deep blue sky, the Columbia began its five-day mission to deliver two private communications satellites and conduct the first shuttle space walk.

On board was the first four-member space crew in history: mission commander Vance Brand, 51, pilot Robert Overmyer, 46, and mission specialists Joseph Allen, 45, and William Lenoir, 41.

Allen and Lenoir are the first of a new breed of American space travelers who will ride the shuttle into orbit and perform special tasks in space. They will oversee the deployment of the two satellites in space and later spend three hours working outside the Columbia.

GCC summit ends Decision on joint defense deferred

MANAMA, Nov. 11 (AP) — The Arab leaders of the Gulf region ended a three-day summit conference here Thursday by deferring plans for collective defense and internal security arrangements. They rapped Iran for invading Iraqi territory.

A closing statement warned that Iran's action against Iraq posed threats to the security of the Arab states and pledged to "support Iraq in its efforts for putting an end to the war through peaceful means."

The signatories of the statement were King Fahd, Sultan Qaboos bin Saeed of Oman, and Sheikh Isa bin Salman of Bahrain, Jaber Al-Ahmad of Kuwait, Khalifa bin Hamad of Qatar and Zayed bin Sultan of the United Arab Emirates. The six leaders make up the Gulf Cooperation Council, a 17-month-old regional defense and economic integration alliance.

The statement said the summit conference "discussed with extreme concern the developments in the Iraq-Iran war."

"Iran's crossing of the international border with Iraq is a grave development that represents dangers to the safety of the Arab nation (Arab world), constitutes a threat to its security and a violation of its sovereignty," the statement said.

The GCC affirms its support to Iraq in its efforts for putting an end to the war through peaceful means," the statement asserted, stressing the six states' backing to the quest of the mediation committee formed by the Organization of Islamic Conference and the committee of the nonaligned nations movement, and efforts of the United Nations to bring the conflict to an end.

The conference appealed to Iran to respond to these mediations, according to the statement, which was read during the closing session by GCC Secretary General Abdullah Bishara of Kuwait.

On the economic front, the statement said the six leaders ratified "recommendations" for building up the economic and military capabilities of the GCC countries with a view to enabling them through their own means to protect security and maintain stability of the region.

The leaders postponed indefinitely the signing of a proposed GCC combined internal security pact. An agreement on removing economic barriers, originally scheduled to go

into effect last March, then rescheduled to December, was put off until March 1983.

The statement urged the member states to "take the required steps toward implementing the program of economic cooperation agreed upon" at the second GCC summit in Riyadh, last November.

It stressed that any joint defense plans envisioned by the GCC countries will merely be designed to achieve "self-reliance" for security and stability of the region.

The statement hailed recent reconciliation agreements between Oman and South Yemen as the "proof of the constructive role undertaken by the GCC in establishing peace in the region."

\$2b investment body launched

MANAMA, Nov. 11 (AP) — The finance ministers of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) signed here Thursday an agreement launching a \$2.1 billion Gulf Investment Organization to be headquartered in Kuwait.

The organization was to be owned by the member states in equal shares of \$350 million each.

Finance Minister Ibrahim Abdul-Karim of Bahrain said the member countries will pay 10 percent of the total capital at once, and the rest will have to be put up within a period not exceeding five years.

The purpose of the Gulf Investment Organization will be to invest directly or through the world stock exchanges, to carry out projects within and outside the Gulf region in the fields of industry, trade, agriculture, tourism, real estate and others, said Abdul-Karim. In addition, he said, it will extend project loans and issue bonds.

He said that the signing was part of the overall economic integration agreement signed by the GCC kings and sheikhs in Riyadh last November.

The economic pact calls for removal of customs barriers and coordination of export-import policies in addition to set up joint industries over a period of five years.

The agreement was set to go into effect Dec. 1, but the ministers decided to postpone this till March 1 to make room for further studies of unspecified details.

60 killed in Tyre explosion

BEIRUT, Nov. 11 (AP) — A powerful explosion devastated the eight-story headquarters of the Israeli military governor in Lebanon's southern port city of Tyre Thursday, and Lebanese rescue workers said 60 persons were killed.

Three Lebanese civil defense workers said they pulled many of the bodies out of the rubble.

"It was a sight you cannot describe. It was something your eyes could not believe," one of the men told Associated Press in Sidon, 40 kilometers north of Tyre.

The three workers refused to give their names. But they said they had just returned from Tyre after working for five hours alongside Israeli soldiers. An Israeli Army spokesman in Sidon, Lt. Col. Arnon Gonenjin told AP: "There were deaths — (Israeli) soldiers for sure." But he said he could not give any numbers.

Israeli spokesmen said earlier the explosion was caused by a bomb-laden car which blew up at 7:10 a.m. local time (0510 GMT). Roads leading into Tyre were blocked to all civilian traffic.

An Israeli Army spokesman in the Beirut suburb of Baabda said he had no immediate comment on the casualty reports.

The "Voice of Lebanon" radio said reports from Tyre were that 50 persons had been killed or wounded in the explosion.

The Lebanese civil defense workers told AP in Sidon that they rushed to Tyre as soon as they heard about the explosion.

"In the beginning, the (headquarters) building was on fire and nearby cars also caught fire. We started putting out the fire and then started pulling the dead from the rubble."

one of the civil defense men said. He said most of the dead appeared to be Israelis. As soon as the dead were pulled out, he said Israeli "soldiers immediately covered Israeli bodies and took them by helicopter to Israel. The Lebanese were taken to the closest hospital in Tyre."

Two witnesses bare Israeli lies

TEL AVIV, Nov. 11 (R) — Two senior Israeli officers Friday told the commission of inquiry into the Beirut massacre that they had passed on information about killings in Palestinian camps almost a full day before the shooting was stopped.

Moshe Chevroni, a lieutenant-colonel in military intelligence, testified that he was awakened at dawn Friday, Sept. 17, with reports that hundreds of Palestinians had been killed in the Beirut camps.

He said he had ordered the information conveyed to an aide of Defense Minister Ariel Sharon. He said the aide, Avi Dudai, had not told the truth in testifying to the commission that he first heard reports of a massacre late on Friday afternoon.

Col. Chevroni gave about five minutes of open testimony before the commission's three judges decided to hold the rest of the session in secret. The three-member body has frequently met behind closed doors to hear testimony considered vital to national security.

Lt. Col. Reuven Guy, who heads the national security department, testified Thursday that he had received the information about the killings from Col. Chevroni and passed it on. "The information was given to me as if it was almost a rumor," Col. Guy said.

Sharon, in a public deposition Oct. 25, asserted that he first learned of the massacres in the Sabra and Shatila camps around 8:00 p.m. Sept. 17 in a telephone call from Chief of Staff Gen. Rafael Eytan. Lt. Reuven Guy, who heads the national security department in Sharon's office, said he had personally telephoned the defense minister's secretary, Avi Dudai. He told the commission he had received the massacre reports from military intelligence sources, according to the Israeli radio.

Italy's coalition government falls

ROME, Nov. 11 (R) — Italy's 42nd post-war government fell Thursday when Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini failed to resolve fundamental differences in his five-party coalition over urgent measures to heal the country's ailing economy.

The decision to quit after only 11 weeks in power was taken at a cabinet meeting which confirmed that a split between the Christian Democratic and Socialist parties, the main pillars of his government, was insoluble.

The collapse of Spadolini's second cabinet plunged Italy into a leadership crisis with no immediate prospects of an early solution.

It also represented a defeat for the Republican prime minister's attempt to create an effective government by mediating between the right and left wings of his volatile coalition which also included Social Democrats and Liberals.

Later Thursday Spadolini handed his cabinet's formal resignation to head of state Sandro Pertini.

Begin leaves for U.S.

TEL AVIV, Nov. 11 (AP) — Prime Minister Menahem Begin flew to the United States Thursday for talks with President Ronald Reagan and meeting with Jewish communities in New York, Los Angeles and Dallas. He is to meet Reagan in Washington Nov. 19. The two last met in June at the White House, two weeks after Israel invaded Lebanon.

Business representatives to attend Italian exhibit

JEDDAH, Nov. 11 — A group of Saudi Arabian businessmen leaves for Italy Nov. 16 at the invitation of the Italian Institute for Foreign Trade to attend the "moving Industrial and Mechanical Handling Exhibition."

The group is made up of key representatives of three leading companies in the Kingdom. During the exhibition, to be held in Milan Nov. 16 to 21, the Saudi Arabian businessmen will meet with more than 200 Italian and foreign exhibitors. They will also attend a seminar on safety in industrial handling, forty percent of participant companies

are Italian while the remaining come from the U.S., U.K., Holland, France, Germany, Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, Japan and Poland.

The delegation comprises: Abdul Rahman Namiah and Farouk Kihlawi, owner and financial and administration manager, respectively, of the A.R. Namiah Corporation, Jeddah; Abdul Wahab Al-Dakheel of Al-Dakheel Company, Madinah; and Aref Al-Ayash Saudi Company for Equipment and Spares managing director, and Ghazi Muhammad Al-Ghazi, the owner's son.

Jubail, SWCC desalination study determines integration

DAMMAM, Nov. 11 (SPA) — The Eastern Province Water and Sewage Department has prepared a study design for benefiting from the production of the Jubail desalination plant. The study was conducted in cooperation with the Saline Water Conversion Corporation (SWCC) and Jubail Municipality.

Water and Sewage Department Director, Abdullah Al-Batain, said studies for integrated net works in Jubail are underway and will be completed by the end of the current

fiscal year.

The department has recently approved commissioning of a project for maintaining and operation a project for extending desalinated water to sites of 25 artesian wells with the aim of boosting the existing network. The project costs SR4 million and is being executed by a national company.

A comprehensive study of Jubail water needs has been commissioned to a consulting office at a cost of SR1 million, Batain said.

India warns 'have visas in advance'

JEDDAH, Nov. 11 — Foreign tourists who plan to visit India have been warned by Indian Embassy officials here that valid visitor's visas must be obtained prior to leaving for India. Due to the Nov. 19 to Dec. 4 Asian Games scheduled in New Delhi, landing permit facilities have been suspended for security reasons until Dec. 5.

"All foreigners intending to visit India before Dec. 5 must possess a valid visa," an Indian Embassy spokesman said. "Visas may be validated at the Indian Embassy upon application from the consular section. Any foreigner landing in India without a valid visitor's visa will be refused entry and sent back."

BRIEFS

Lebanese discussions
BEIRUT, (SPA) — Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salem conferred here Thursday with Saudi Arabian Ambassador Ali Al-Shaer. Talks centered on bilateral relations and the upcoming meeting by Lebanese President Amin Gemayel to Saudi Arabia. Shaer said after the meeting that he discussed issues already raised with the Lebanese president and Prime Minister Shafiq Wazzan, especially Gemayel's

visits to Saudi Arabia last year and were approved for **Bilateral relations reviewed**
JAKARTA, (SPA) — Indonesian Justice Minister Ali Saeed met Thursday with Saudi Arabian Ambassador here Muhammad Saeed Basrawi. Bilateral relations and means of promoting them were reviewed during the meeting.

Taiwan visit begins
JAKARTA, (SPA) — King Abdul Aziz University Rector Dr. Abdullah Nassif begins a visit to Taiwan Friday for talks on educational cooperation between Saudi Arabia and China. He has been invited by Chinese Vice Minister of Education, Dr.

Nassif is here to attend the 13th conference for the Pacific region held in Jakarta. **Canadian Embassy**

RIYADH, (SPA) — A lease contract has been signed to set up the Canadian Embassy's staff quarters on a plot spread over an area of 8,368 square meters at the new diplomatic enclave here. The contract was signed by Prince Salman, the governor of Riyadh and chairman of the higher executive committee for diplomatic quarter project, and Jacques S. Roy, the Canadian ambassador to Saudi Arabia.

Books to be printed
RIYADH, (SPA) — About 28 scientific books have been written by King Saud University's staff list and were approved for printing by the university scientific council. KSU Rector Dr. Mansour Al-Turki said Thursday the books were printed at the university's expense. About 71,000 copies were printed of the 28 books. "The university encourages scientific writing. Cash incentives ranging between SR15,000 and SR45,000 are granted to the authors," Dr. Turki said.

Decree goal to prevent monopolies

TAIF, Nov. 11 — King Fahd has issued a decree to prevent the monopoly of government tenders, *Al-Matinah* reported. The decree said that it had been noticed that certain government departments always entrusted their works and purchases to a limited number of establishments, thereby depriving other citizens who own similar firms from their chance to deal with the government and compete with the others.

Therefore, the decree said, the King has ordered government bodies not to confine their dealings to a certain number of contractors and suppliers whose names come up very often in most tenders. A chance has to be given to the largest possible number of firms.

Ministries say Saudi tap water is fit to drink

RIYADH, Nov. 11 — Three ministries have testified that tap water, in Saudi Arabia is healthy.

In a story in *Al-Mesa'ayyah* about the flourishing business of private water plants in Saudi Arabia, the paper said that allegations that tap water was unhealthy and caused kidney stones were untrue and only helped new water businesses prosper and prompted people to queue up in the streets with plastic cans in their hands.

The Health Ministry's health culture section of the Preventive Medicine Department issued a statement protesting against an advertisement in a morning Saudi Arabian newspaper giving the impression that tap water contained chlorine which is obnoxious to humans. The statement said that the ministries of water, health, and municipal and rural affairs testified that tap water is absolutely safe.

IDB provides Jordan with \$30 million loan

AMMAN, Nov. 11 (R) — Jordan has signed an agreement under which the Jeddah-based Islamic Development Bank (IDB) will provide it with a loan of \$30 million, Minister of Finance Salam Masa'adeh said Thursday.

He was quoted by the official Jordan news agency Petra on returning from a three-day visit to Saudi Arabia as saying the loan would be used in paying for oil Jordan bought from the trans-Arabian Pipeline Company (Tapline).

Masa'adeh also said the bank had promised to study the possibility of financing development projects in Jordan.

Saudi air passenger traffic jumps 13.6%

JEDDAH, Nov. 11 — Passenger traffic at Saudi Arabia's three major international airports was up 13.6 percent during the second quarter of the year.

A total of 4,227,600 passengers was handled at the three gateways: King Abdulaziz International in Jeddah; King Khaled International in Riyadh, and Eastern Province International in Dhahran.

At KAIA, 1,782,400 passengers were handled during the quarter, an increase of 15.3 percent over 1981. At KKIA, traffic went from 1,381,400 in 1981 to 1,424,500 in 1982, an increase of 10.1 percent. At EPIA, 1,020,700 passengers were handled, an increase of 15.6 percent over the 972,800 handled in 1981.

All three airports experienced huge increases in air cargo during the three month reporting period. At KAIA, 28,281,000 kilograms of cargo were handled, an increase of 35 percent over 1981. At KKIA, there was a 51.4 percent increase, from 11,047,000 kilograms in 1981 to 16,728,000 kilograms in 1982. At EPIA, cargo went up 44 percent, from 12,566,000 kilograms in 1981 to 19,231,000 kilograms this year.

Aircraft operations at the three airports showed an increase of 3.1 percent during the quarter. There was a 2.6 percent increase at KAIA, with 19,900 operations this year versus 19,400 during the same period in 1981.

At KKIA, there was a 0.7 percent decrease with flights dropping from 14,400 in 1981 to 14,300 in 1982. At EPIA, there was a 9.2 percent increase — 11,900 this year versus 10,900 last year.

The second quarter statistics were prepared by Data Systems Research and Development Department of International Airports Projects, a directorate of the Ministry of Defense and Aviation headed by Brigadier General Said Yousef Amin.

In its report, DSR&D said the second quarter figures show that both KAIA and

KKIA have recovered from last year's static performance, which was caused mainly by an increase in domestic fares and the dampening effect of the worldwide economic slowdown.

DSR&D said the substantial increases in international traffic (28 percent at KAIA and 18 percent at EPIA) could probably be traced to a combination of three factors: an influx of foreign workers; their increasingly propensity to travel, and increases in the international business and education contacts of Saudi Arabian nationals.

90% efficiency average maintained by Saudia offices for ninth month

JEDDAH, Nov. 11 — A 90 percent originations performance record has been reported for last month by Saudia, the Saudi Arabian national airline.

According to a Saudia spokesman, this is the ninth month that originations performance averages exceeded 90 percent. He said Riyadh led all stations with 93.3 percent, followed closely by Dhahran with 93.3 percent and Jeddah with 89 percent.

Among the domestic stations six stations with perfect performance stood in the first place: those were Bisha, Wedjh, Hofuf,

Arar, Rafha and Sharurah. Gassim was in the second place with an average of 97.7 percent; while Hail station came in the third place with an average of 97 percent.

In the international scope of operations seven stations jointly realized the first position with perfect performance and those were: Bahrain, Bangkok, Casablanca, Dubai, Madrid, Muscat and Sharjah. Khartoum came in the second place with an average of 93.3 percent; while Manila came in the third place with an average of 92.3 percent.

IINA agenda on press practices during Nov. 15 session in Tunis

By Azhar Masood

ISLAMABAD, Nov. 11 — Gathering news from members of the Islamic countries will be discussed in Tunis on Nov. 15 during a three-day session of the general assembly of the International Islamic News Agency (IINA). The Tunisian information minister will chair the inaugural session of the general assembly and a special message from the

Pipe contract approved

RIYADH, Nov. 11 (SPA) — A SR19.75 million contract for supply of plastic pipes for Riyadh's water network was approved here by Agriculture and Water Minister Dr. Abdul Rahman Al-Sheikh. The contract, awarded to a national company, covers the East Rawda, Lihaidan and Nahda districts and parts of Naseem and Uraija West. The pipes are to be provided within 11 months.

Tunisian prime minister will be read during the session.

The meeting will be attended by representatives from all official news agencies from countries belonging to the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC).

In 1972, a decision was adopted by Islamic foreign ministers to establish IINA. The organization is primarily financed by Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Libya, Iraq, Iran and Oman. Each member country is committed to contribute \$10,000 annually.

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IINA caters to the needs of European, American, Latin American and many non-OIC member countries receiving a daily average of 30,000 to 35,000 words.

SR32.5m plan in Baha Region now under study

BAHA, Nov. 11 (SPA) — A complete plan of the Baha Region is underway now to determine need for various service installations. The 32-month planning of the region will cover 700 villages and towns and costs SR32.5 million.

Several scientific methods are being followed to prepare the integrated planning of the region. These include aerial photography, and studies of economic, agricultural, industrial and social fields and government departments, public service facilities and private companies. Special emphasis is placed on tourism, providing water, building clinics, parks and gardens which fulfill the region's needs for the next 15 years.

Meanwhile, Assistant Mayor of Baha Hamdan Al-Ghamdi said that a zone has been allocated by the municipality for government departments and soon traffic lights will be installed at main streets of the town. The municipality building and the commercial center which cost SR6.3 million are almost complete, Ghamdi added. The municipality also has completed two projects for expanding the main street in Baha and temporary asphalted streets in nearby villages at a cost of SR9.4 million.

Prayer Times

Friday	Makkah	Madinah	Riyadh	Dammam	Buraidah	Tabuk
Fajr (Dawn)	5:05	5:10	4:41	4:31	4:55	5:28
Dhuhr (Noon)	12:05	12:06	11:37	11:24	11:48	12:18
Asr (Afternoon)	3:17	3:14	2:45	2:30	2:54	3:21
Maghreb (Sunset)	5:41	5:37	5:08	4:52	5:17	5:43
Isha (Night)	7:11	7:07	6:38	6:22	6:47	7:13

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Camp David replaced by Reagan plan--Ghali

KUWAIT, Nov. 11 (AP) — Egypt's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Boutros Ghali was quoted here Thursday as saying the latest Middle East plan proposed by U.S. President Ronald Reagan has replaced the Camp David process, and that Egypt will no longer attend the Egyptian-American-Israeli tripartite talks.

"President Reagan's initiative has replaced all other initiatives including the Camp David and provides a new framework," Ghali was quoted as saying in an interview with the daily *Al-Ahram*. But he said that both the Reagan initiative and the pan-Arab peace plan adopted by the Fez summit are "based on the Camp David principles."

"What is important now are not the principles but rather the new framework which has to be worked out in the form of either new quadruple or quinary talks or an international conference," he added.

But Ghali insisted that "Egypt will no longer take part in the three-year-old tripartite Egyptian-U.S.-Israeli negotiations (on Palestinian autonomy) except after the Palestinian and Jordanian sides join the talks."

He however insisted that the correct name for the talks is "transitional rule talks," rather than autonomy talks which was innovated by the Israelis. He added Cairo was continuing contacts with both the PLO and Jordan in this respect. "The outcome of the contacts is promising," he said.

"The importance of the participation of both the Egyptian and Jordanian sides in the talks stems from the fact that the U.N. Security Council Resolution 242 provides for the restoration of the status ruling on the eve of the 1967 war with an Egyptian presence in Gaza and a Jordanian presence in the West Bank."

"This is the legal and political justification for the participation of Egypt and Jordan in the talks," he added.

Stressing the importance of a direct American-Palestinian dialogue, Ghali said that such a dialogue "will render a real push to political efforts seeking a just and comprehensive solution to the Palestinian question."

But he warned that before frankly recognizing the U.N. resolutions on the Palestine issue, the PLO "must first obtain American pledges for moving to a new stage in the solution."

Ghali said "Egypt is in the process of improving its relations with Moscow in order to achieve balance in its relationship with the two superpowers."

PLO chief said invited to Egypt

DOHA, Nov. 11 (R) — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat has been officially invited to Egypt, a newspaper reported here Thursday in quoting a Palestinian source as saying the visit would open new horizons between Cairo and other Arab countries.

Al-Arab reported the source as saying that a senior Egyptian official delivered the invitation to Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). The newspaper did not say when or where the reported invitation was handed over. Arafat has not visited Egypt since he was boycotted by the PLO and most other Arab countries for signing a peace treaty with Israel in 1979.

BRIEFS

ISTANBUL, (AP) — Three Palestinians accused of plotting to bomb the Israeli consulate and the El Al office here went on trial Monday before a military court.

TEL AVIV, (AP) — Former Cabinet Minister Aharon Abu-Hatzira began Wednesday his high court of justice appeal to overturn convictions on theft, fraud and breach of public trust.

TEL AVIV, (AP) — U.S. Mideast envoy Morris Draper has said that Israel and Lebanon were working out final arrangements for talks on the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon and security measures for the south of the country. Draper met Wednesday for two hours with Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Defense Minister Ariel Sharon.

PARIS, (AP) — Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson will visit the Gulf states of Kuwait, Bahrain and Qatar, beginning Saturday, the ministry for external relations has announced.

Lebanon's winter presents Israeli troops with dilemma

TEL AVIV, Nov. 11 (R) — With no early end in sight to Israel's occupation of Lebanon, Israeli soldiers on the front lines in the windy Chouf mountains are digging in for a long, cold winter. The Israeli Army has begun special courses to teach drivers how to adjust from sandy roads to Lebanon's winter conditions.

Front-line soldiers have complained that Israeli Army tents have been bowled over by the wind gusts in the Lebanese mountains and that the army has not brought sufficient heaters to combat the cold. For Israelis, many of whom have never seen snow, reports that the temperature in the Lebanese mountains this week dropped to freezing was front page news.

The press has splashed stories of the troops' complaints. "In this cold, we'll have to serve in our sleeping bags," one soldier told an Israeli reporter.

The army has ordered thousands of padded overalls, similar to ski sports wear, from the United States to keep its men warm.

The mass-circulation *Maariv* newspaper expressed concern over the cold weather in an editorial but said the winter conditions posed a more serious problem for Palestinian refugees in South Lebanon.

Efforts by the U.N. Relief and Works Agency, responsible for care of the refugees, to provide tent shelters for some 60,000 of the homeless have been resisted by the Palestinians who fear the tents might collapse and are not waterproof. With the start of heavy rains this week, the camps have turned into huge mud fields. Thousands of refugees, many holed up in school buildings, are demanding more permanent housing to replace homes destroyed in Israel's summer invasion of Lebanon.

The winter has also made life uncomfortable for some 5,000 Palestinians captured by the Israelis during the summer fighting and imprisoned in a desolate, tented camp on a rocky bluff near the South Lebanese village of Ansar. Israeli soldiers had to put down a revolt early this week by prisoners protesting that they did not have enough blankets to keep warm.

U.S. congressman says

Mubarak committed to peace treaty

CAIRO, Nov. 11 (Agencies) — A U.S. congressman Thursday quoted President Hosni Mubarak as saying he remains committed to peace with Israel. Representative Lee Hamilton, Democrat from Indiana, who is leading an eight-member congressional delegation on a Middle East tour, spoke to reporters following a one-hour meeting with Mubarak.

"We were impressed by the president's positive attitude and his commitment to the peace process and determination to carry on with it," Hamilton said. He declined to disclose details of the conversation with Mubarak.

Begin didn't abide by pact -- Carter

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (R) — Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter has accused Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin of failing to live up to the spirit and letter of the 1978 Camp David accords hammered out with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat. He told a press conference Wednesday called to promote his memoirs "Keeping Faith" he

Mubarak but said it left the group with a sense of confidence in his resolve to discharge his obligations under the 1979 peace treaty with Israel.

In Tel Aviv, Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir sharply criticized Egypt during a parliamentary debate Wednesday, alleging Egypt had not fully complied with its peace treaty with Israel. Responding to an opposition motion, Shamir accused the Egyptians of "conducting a campaign of vilification against Israel and the Jewish people," Israel radio reported.

Carter, who mediated in the often tense 13 days of talks that produced a framework for peace between Egypt and Israel, said he would not blame Begin alone for the failure to achieve his hopes and dreams for the agreement.

Israel vows to block return of Palestinians to homeland

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 11 (AP) — Israel has insisted that Palestinian refugees "cannot and will not" return to their former homes in Palestine and the solution is to integrate them into other Arab lands.

Ambassador Aryeh Levin, Israel's representative on the U.N. General Assembly's Special Political Committee, claimed Wednesday that Palestinians were "the only group of people whose status as refugees has been maintained, due to Arab intransigence, for the last 34 years." Levin was speaking at a hearing on the annual report of the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees in the Near East (UNRWA).

The agency provides aid and schooling to refugees in Lebanon, Jordan, Syria and the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. It is a frequent target of Israel, which has accused

the agency of helping to perpetuate the refugee problem.

Zehdi Labib Terzi, the PLO's U.N. observer, told the committee that Palestinians insisted on retaining their refugee status because they had a right to return to their homes they fled 34 years ago during the first Arab-Israeli war. Another wave of the West Bank followed in the 1967 conflict.

The 157-nation U.N. General Assembly repeatedly has affirmed the right of Palestinian refugees "to return to their homes or property."

Terzi said the inability of Palestinian return to their original homes was the core of the Middle East problem. The Palestinian he said, would defend the right of Jewish refugees to return to their former homes either in Europe or the Arab world.

Pym says time running out for establishing M.E. peace

AMMAN, Nov. 11 (AP) — British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym has warned that time was running out and called on all parties to "respond quickly" to efforts for establishing peace in the Middle East.

Pym, who arrived here Tuesday as part of a Middle East tour, was speaking at a press conference Wednesday following talks with Jordan's King Hussein on developments in the area. Official sources had said he was particularly interested in Hussein's talks last month with Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasser Arafat.

He said Britain supported U.S. President Ronald Reagan's peace plan, saying it was

"useful and constructive" and had marked "significant change in the attitude of United States."

"He said the Reagan plan and the decision of the Arab summit conference in Morocco, last September," have given us a new opportunity for achieving peace in the region."

"But time is short and there are developments in the West Bank, and should respond quickly," he added.

He said the Arab governments were consulting among themselves and the F and are in active debate. "We hope they will seize the opportunity this time."

Former Iraqi minister executed

BEIRUT, Nov. 11 (R) — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein has disclosed that a former cabinet minister has been executed for importing a drug which had fatal effects, the official Iraqi News Agency has reported.

The agency did not name the man, but political sources in Baghdad said it appeared to be former Health Minister Dr. Riad Ibrahim Hussein, who lost his job along with seven other ministers in a reshuffle on June 28.

President Saddam told a cabinet meeting Tuesday night that the former minister had been executed on charges of treason. "The

former minister imported a medicine which causes death to injured people, with previous knowledge of the medicine's side effects," Saddam was quoted as saying.

"He was considered a traitor. He who his people by medicine is a traitor the same if he fired on the people."

Saddam did not identify the medicine say when the ex-minister was executed, he said the execution had been kept secret because "had we announced it at the time" would have had a negative reaction among people, especially armed forces personnel.

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France to consider extradition requests

PARIS, Nov. 11 (Agencies) — France, which has been criticized as providing a haven for terrorists, said it would be prepared to consider extradition demands for people who had committed violent crimes even if they were for political ends, from countries which respect fundamental freedoms and rights.

The countries were not named in the announcement Wednesday, but observers saw the measure was directed particularly at Western European terrorists such as those of the Basque ETA movement in Spain and Italy's Red Brigades who seek refuge in France.

The new move is an administrative decision which does not have to go before parliament. It comes only days after three alleged members of the violent ETA military organization, two of them claimed to be senior

Experts fail to probe toxic warfare areas

BANGKOK, Nov. 11 (AFP) — A group of United Nations experts left here Wednesday for New York after having failed to make on-site surveys of Cambodian zones where chemical warfare is alleged to have occurred.

The team leader, Egyptian military doctor Essam Ezz, said in a pre-departure interview the setback would make it "difficult" to draw final conclusions on the allegations, "but not impossible."

"Of course it would have been better (to visit the Cambodian sites)," Maj. Gen. Ezz said, "but we have made every effort to have information and samples from inside brought across the border."

Gen. Ezz, head of Egypt's armed forces' scientific research branch, stressed investigators had checked some Cambodians who crossed the border to give blood samples after claiming to have been the victims of chemical attacks.

He said his seven-member international panel, which had been in Thailand for about two weeks meeting refugees and collecting data, would submit its report to U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar within 10 days of their return.

A year ago a similar U.N. team headed by Gen. Ezz said it could neither verify nor refute charges by the United States and others that Communist forces had used poisonous chemicals against guerrillas in Laos, Cambodia and Afghanistan.

To establish the facts with certainty, the initial report said, would require "timely access to the areas of alleged use of chemical warfare agents" — that is, on-site probing in the three countries.

The probe was welcomed by Cambodia's ousted Khmer Rouge, part of the anti-Vietnamese coalition which is recognized by the U.N. But Khmer Rouge diplomats did not reply to the U.N. group's request for assurances on security and logistics during their proposed foray into the war-torn country, Gen. Ezz said.

Analysts were puzzled by the Khmer Rouge failure to do more to aid the investigation, which they had long sought. One well-informed Western diplomat suggested it was the result of faulty organization among the forces of ex-Premier Pol Pot, driven from Phnom Penh by Hanoi-led forces in January 1979.

Under the terms of the June alliance forming the tripartite Democratic Kampuchea the Khmer Rouge continue to monopolize diplomatic representation abroad.

leaders, were arrested in southern France.

The arrests reportedly followed a tip by Spanish premier-elect Felipe Gonzalez to French Premier Pierre Mauroy of an ETA plot to kill John Paul II on his Spanish tour. Under French law, the government has the final decision on whether or not to proceed with an extradition recommended by the court.

The Socialist government has been under internal pressure to tighten up its asylum guidelines following a spate of bombings and shootings this year. Since March, 18 persons have died and more than 100 have been injured in such attacks in France.

Presidential spokesman Jacques Attali said France would now in principle extradite criminals who had murdered, taken hostages or injured people in countries which respected human rights, if the political ends did not justify such violence.

For all other countries, four political criteria would be studied and any one of them could give grounds to refuse extradition. They are: The nature of the political and judicial system of the requesting nation; the political character of the alleged crime; the political motive of the extradition request and the risk of worsening the situation of the person involved, if extradition was granted, because of his political activities or opinions, his race or his religion.

Justice Minister Robert Badinter, quoted in the official cabinet communiqué, stressed however that "the government will continue to refuse to extradite people who benefit from political asylum in France, when extradition is demanded for acts for which the asylum was granted." The new extradition rules became effective Tuesday, but will not be retroactive, Attali said.

Papandreou visits disputed air base

ATHENS, Nov. 11 (AP) — Premier Andreas Papandreou wrapped up a two-day tour of military units in northern Greece with a visit to an air force base on Lemnos Island, the focus of Greece's latest dispute with NATO. A government spokesman said Wednesday Papandreou also flew to Mytilene, another island in the Aegean, where NATO partners Greece and Turkey have rival command claims.

Last Saturday Papandreou, who also holds the defense portfolio, called off Greek participation in a NATO exercise scheduled to begin here Wednesday, after an alliance decision Lemnos could not be used as a target for simulated air attacks as Greek defense planners had proposed.

"My visit to this border island comes at a significant moment," the premier told Greek Air Force officers on Lemnos. "The NATO decision about Lemnos reached us only on Nov. 5, five days before the maneuvers were to begin."

The three-week exercise, code-named "Apex Express 82" in which more than 9,000 troops from Greece, the United States, Belgium, Britain, Italy and West Germany were to take part, was canceled. Papandreou said NATO's decision was an "unacceptable refusal" to recognize Greece's right to military facilities on Lemnos.

The Lemnos air base was constructed four years ago on the basis of a 1936 convention which superseded an earlier international agreement that Greek islands lying close to the coast of Turkey should not be militarized.

It was excluded from Apex Express 82 maneuvers in line with a ruling by NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns in 1980 that alliance exercises should not be staged in politically sensitive zones, Greek officials said.



ABBA — THE FIRST TEN YEARS: The four members of ABBA, the Swedish pop group (from left) Benny, Anna, Frida and Bjorn, photographed at a London reception to launch their new 23-track album — a compilation of all their hit singles over the last 10 years.

Cocker-Warnes duet remains on top

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (AP) — Joe Cocker and Jennifer Warnes kept their "Up Where We Belong" duet as high as it could go for the second week in a row — the No. 1 spot among best-selling single pop records in the United States. The big hit single is from the sound track of the big hit film *An Officer and a Gentleman*.

Olivia Newton-John moved up one notch to second place in the *Cashbox* magazine chart with "Heart Attack." The week's only newcomer to the top ten pop list was Neil Diamond's "Heartlight," up from 11th to 10th.

In the country and western singles field, Charley Pride's "You're So Good When You're So Bad" was No. 1 on the *Cashbox* magazine chart.

The ten top pop singles, as rated by *Cashbox*, with last week's positions in brackets: 1. (1) Up Where We Belong — Joe Cocker and Jennifer Warnes. 2. (3) Heart Attack — Olivia Newton-John. 3. (2) Who Can It Be Now? — Men at Work.

Rwandan refugees 'kill themselves'

LONDON, Nov. 11 (AP) — Thirty-five Rwandan refugees living in neighboring Uganda have killed themselves rather than starve to death after young supporters of Ugandan President Milton Obote burned the homes of Rwandans and stole their cattle a month ago, *The Daily Telegraph* reported Wednesday.

The respected British newspaper said the 35 suicides were mostly elderly men and women and that the deaths occurred in Uganda near the border with Rwanda. It said their deaths, caused by swallowing poison to cure cattle tick disease, followed an agreement between Uganda and Rwanda to seal the border between the two countries.

The newspaper said in its report from Nairobi that some 45,000 other Rwandans had returned across to border to Rwanda. It said the Rwandans had originally left their homeland and fled to Uganda to avoid tribal purges in the 1960s and 1970s.

The *daily Telegraph* said the border was sealed to stop the influx of more refugees into Rwanda. It said tents, blankets, medicines and food were being airlifted into Rwanda where international aid organizations already were caring for 45,000 refugees.

It said the group of 6,000 Rwandans left in Uganda were destitute following the alleged burning of their homes and theft of their cattle. The newspaper gave no other details.

4. (7) Truly — Lionel Richie.
 5. (4) Jack and Diane — John Cougar.
 6. (5) I Keep Forgettin' — Michael McDonald.
 7. (6) Somebody's Baby — Jackson Browne (asylum).
 8. (8) You Can Do Magic — America.
 9. (10) Nobody — Sylvia.
 10. (11) Heartlight — Neil Diamond.
- The ten top country-western singles as rated by *Cashbox*, with last week's positions in brackets:
1. (2) You're So Good When You're So Bad — Charley Pride.
 2. (5) Heartbroke — Ricky Skaggs.
 3. (4) War is Hell — T.G. Sheppard.
 4. (6) Break it to me gently — Juice Newton.
 5. (1) Close Enough to Perfect — Alabama.
 6. (10) Ever, Never Lovin' You — Ed Bruce.
 7. (11) We did hut now you Don't — Conway Twitty.
 8. (8) Love's Gonna Fall here Tonight — Razy Bailey.
 9. (13) Step Back — Ronnie McDowell.
 10. (12) Operator, Long Distance Please — Barbara Mandrell.

Trudeau trip renews French links

PARIS, Nov. 11 (AFP) — Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau said here late Wednesday that his three-day visit to France had "renewed bonds of friendship" and underscored "a very great harmony of thought" on most international questions.

The only concrete result was the formation of a committee of French and Canadian businessmen to promote a bigger volume of trade "more in conformity with the potentialities" of the two countries. Only one percent of their foreign trade is now with each other. French officials said whether trade increased now depended mainly on Canada.

But Trudeau said at a press conference that good will of governments was not enough to boost commerce substantially. It depended on businessmen who "speak the language of the dollar and the franc," he stressed Wednesday after his second working session with French Premier Pierre Mauroy in two days.

The prime minister underscored that the two countries should "break their continental habits" and become more interested in each other. He noted that France had been preoccupied for more than a decade with building Europe, while Canadian businessmen were striving to open up markets in Asia.

Trudeau called for a "French-speaking Commonwealth" Wednesday at the headquarters here of the Agency of Cultural and Technical Cooperation of French-Speaking

Countries. He explained that those countries, including Canada, should hold periodic multilateral consultations on all international problems.

Quebec province's representative in Paris was absent from the ceremony at the agency — possibly a sign of strained relations between Quebec and Ottawa.

Agreement has not yet been reached on having Canada install a French radar system at its civilian airports and buy French military helicopters. But discussions on the two projects were "progressing satisfactorily," informed sources said. Canada would like French assistance in developing a helicopter-manufacturing industry, the sources said. Canada is the world's second-biggest market for non-military helicopters.

Paris is still awaiting a favorable reply from Ottawa on supplying Canadian uranium for French power plants. Canada would like to have a ten percent share in building European A-320 airliners, but has not said whether it would buy some of those airliners, as France wishes.

Pollution hits Indian Ocean

BANGKOK, Nov. 11 (AP) — Pollution in the Indian Ocean — once renowned for its sparkling tropical waters — is increasing as urban centers on its rim mushroom and industrial wastes are poured into its waters, the U.N. Environment Program (UNEP) said Thursday.

A four-year UNEP study, called "The Health of the Oceans," said that the effects of pollution in the Indian Ocean have so far been largely confined to coastal areas, but prevailing winds and currents could carry pollution to wide-ranging areas in the future.

Nineteen countries with a total population of 950 million border the Indian Ocean and urbanization and industrialization has been rapid in many of them, the study said. The study noted some other key pollution problems:

Substantial amounts of sewage — either untreated or with only primary treatment — is discharged into rivers flowing into the Indian Ocean.

More fertilizers, pesticides and insecticides are being used in countries around the Indian Ocean and studies are under way to determine how their residues effect marine life.

Tourism is growing and large modern hotels have been constructed on Indian Ocean beaches. In some countries like the Seychelles, Mauritius and Sri Lanka, refuse from such hotels has already spoiled some of the beaches.

The northern Indian Ocean, a major oil tanker route, is prone to oil pollution.

Several reefs have disappeared owing to their exploitation of supply raw material to the cement industry and because of the impact of pollution. Among these are the Kavaratti reef in the Andaman Island group and the reefs of southwestern Madagascar.

Angolan rebels claim taking town

LISBON, Nov. 11 (R) — Angola's main rebel movement said it had overrun the town of Gago Coutinho near the eastern border with Zambia, capturing over 300 of the defenders and seizing large quantities of weapons and military vehicles.

In a communique distributed here, UNITA, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, said the town, 70 kilometers from the border with Zambia, had fallen Monday. The communique, released on the eve of the seventh anniversary of Angola's independence from Portugal, said UNITA forces had also captured another town, Calulo, 220 kilometers south of Luanda earlier this month, kidnapping two Brazilian engineers.

The communique said 112 of the defenders of Gago Coutinho were killed in the final UNITA assault, including 10 Cuban soldiers. UNITA losses were two killed and six wounded. Those captured by the guerrillas included 318 members of the People's Militia and seven Angolan Army soldiers, it said.

A senior UNITA official in Lisbon said the guerrillas had been besieging Gago Coutinho for months and estimated that the government forces had lost thousands of men defending the town. He said UNITA went back into the surrounding countryside after overrunning the garrison as it was not interested in hanging on to a fixed position in a guerrilla war.

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For averting crisis

Banks set to lend top debtors

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP) — International financiers have pieced together a string of multibillion dollar emergency loans for the Third World's three biggest debtors to avert a major global banking crisis.

Mexico and Argentina, two of the major borrowers in the Third World, have just won tentative approval for nearly \$6 billion in emergency loans from the government-sponsored International Monetary Fund.

Another major borrower, Brazil, is lining up more than \$1 billion in short-term credits. The list of developing nations falling into financial straits is growing rapidly because of a prolonged worldwide recession that has depressed demand and prices for oil, gold and other commodities these nations count on for their foreign earnings. As a result, their revenues from exports are failing to keep up with their costs for imports and meeting prior debts.

South Africa, for example, received last week a \$1.07 billion loan from the 146-nation IMF to help it meet its debt that stems from falling prices for gold, its major export. The prospect of defaults has sent a nervous chill throughout the world's private banking community, which has hundreds of billions of dollar worth of loans outstanding in Third World.

Laker gets license

LONDON, Nov. 11 (AP) — Britain's Civil Aviation Authority granted a license for a new package holiday venture to Sir Freddie Laker, the pioneer on low trans-Atlantic fares whose airlines went bankrupt last February.

The 60-year-old entrepreneur emerged from a two-hour meeting with the CAA, gave a thumbs-up sign and said: "We are back in the air."

Laker's request was opposed by travel agents who want to recover money from Laker Airways, \$499 million deficit when it collapsed.

Ivor Elms, head of the Association of British Travel Agents, told a meeting of nearly 3,000 agents in Cannes, France, Tuesday that the group would ask the CAA to turn down the request.

Several hundred travel agents are still engaged in negotiations with Laker Airways liquidators in an effort to recoup money spent by themselves and clients on tickets before the airline collapsed. No estimate has been given for the claims. "We have got to put any pressure we can to prevent him getting his license, Elms told the annual convention of the association.

He said it would be "almost immoral if the CAA gives a license, while the failure of the other one is not anywhere near settled."

World.

Mexico, Argentina and Brazil alone owe an estimated \$200 billion to foreign lenders, mostly private banks in the United States and other industrial countries. According to most counts, which are imprecise, Mexico owes \$81 billion, Brazil owes between \$60 billion and \$87 billion, and Argentina owes between \$37 billion and \$40 billion.

Financial sources said Wednesday that the IMF tentatively approved a \$3.8 billion loan to Mexico and about \$2.1 billion in credit for Argentina to help the two nations meet their foreign debts. In return for the aid, both countries will be forced to take stern belt-tightening steps at home, according to the

W. Europe attracts bankers

LONDON, Nov. 11 (R) — Political stability and economic maturity will help Western Europe retain its attraction to bank lenders amid debt problems elsewhere, bankers and economists contacted by Reuters said. But terms will continue to harden, particularly in southern European countries.

The sources said that while some European countries could encounter liquidity problems by running persistent current account deficits, there is little prospect of a major solvency crisis.

One U.K. bank economist said some southern European countries have very grave problems at the moment, but because of the problems in South America, people are perhaps looking at them in a more favorable light. But he did not believe any of them faced borrowing and debt servicing problems in the near future.

An economist with a U.S. bank agreed, and noted there is no evidence that any of the European countries is considering approaching the International Monetary Fund for a standby credit facility.

The U.S. bank economist said banks are running out of good countries to lend to. While not exactly falling over themselves they are still quite happy to lend to European nations, he said, adding that it was only a matter of price.

Europe's debt burden, while large, is man-

U.S. to urge easing investment terms

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP) — The American government will try later this month to get other countries to take a first step toward easing rules that many of them impose on foreign investors, U.S. trade officials have said.

The official, who asked that his name not be used, said the rules being targeted are those known as "trade-related performance requirements."

A recent example: Taiwan has insisted that an American chewing gum company established there ship out of the island at least 35 percent of what it produces. Such a requirement enables Taiwan to get its hands on more foreign currency, and it helps protect the

sources.

Meanwhile, banking sources in London said Wednesday that U.S. banks provided Brazil with about \$600 million in emergency short-term loans to help the South American country pay up to \$4 billion for imports that it can not cover from export revenues.

The U.S. government is expected to loan Brazil another \$500 million to \$1 billion later this year, the sources said. The treasury department refused comment.

The loans to Mexico and Argentina are subject to the formal approval of the IMF's board of directors, a formality that will take at least a month.

ageable, bankers agree. European countries owed \$625 billion to foreign banks by the first quarter of this year, or some 40 percent of the banks' foreign lending, according to figures compiled by the Bank for International Settlements.

But this was matched by \$689 billion in deposits, making Europe a net creditor in the international banking system.

One reason European nations have retained foreign banking support is the political integration and stability associated with Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and European Common Market membership, bankers said. They noted Turkey has benefited from OECD aid and debt reschedulings.

Another advantage for most European countries is their developed industrial economies, although here northern nations outpace their southern neighbors.

Inherently, the European economies are flexible, said the U.S. bank economist. While this is less true for countries such as Greece, Portugal and Spain, it is not anywhere near the lack of flexibility of say, Brazil, he added.

This flexibility, evidenced following oil price rises in the 1970s, would allow the countries to adjust to bank financing problems more easily than could developing nations, bankers said.

local market for local chewing gum producers. But there is strong opposition, even to looking into the problem, from poor countries which have made considerable progress in developing their own industries, especially Brazil, Mexico and India. They want to protect those industries from foreign competition, established on their own soil.

One U.S. official called the opposition short-sighted and said "they aren't encouraging a viable industry that way." He called performance requirements a device to protect industries that are not competitive, complaining that the countries imposing them are suffering from "delayed adjustment."

Another frequent performance requirement is the insistence by a country that a foreign investor buy a fixed proportion of its parts and supplies locally. Britain, for example, has been insisting on such a requirement if the Japanese Nissan Motor Company is to be allowed to manufacture autos in Wales.

Rep. Richard L. Ottinger, Democrat-New York, has introduced a bill that would require foreign investors in the United States to buy fixed quantities of their supplies here. The Ottinger bill, however, does not seek to regulate the exports of a foreign investor, as Taiwan and some other countries do. The official made it clear that the Reagan administration strongly opposes the Ottinger bill, which would be an embarrassment in its efforts to get other countries to eliminate such practices.

Airlines to fight ticket racket

GENEVA, Nov. 11 (R) — The world's main airlines, winding up a gloomy annual meeting of the International Air Transport Association (IATA), decided to increase their efforts to combat a growing black market in tickets.

The recession-hit carriers, who are expected to lose more than \$2 billion this year, decided to make airline president's personally responsible for ensuring that their companies did not cut ticket prices below agreed IATA levels.

They also decided that airlines in big cities should coordinate their efforts to stamp out discounting by next March and report progress to a special meeting next July. IATA says discounting costs the airlines \$1 billion a year.

Most of IATA's 122 member airlines, hit by the recession, inflation, rising fuel costs and a persistent surplus of seats on main routes, quietly slash up to 70 percent off

Jewish bid to know Arab capital in U.S.

Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 — The American Jewish Congress will appeal a federal court ruling that allows the U.S. Treasury Department to withhold information about the value of holdings by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and the United Arab Emirates in this country.

A federal district court judge ruled in late October that the Treasury Department has a right to withhold investment information for specific countries. The American Jewish Congress had filed suit after treasury officials refused the group's request for data on Arab investments here. The appeal is expected to be heard next spring.

OEPEC investments are reported as a group, while those of other countries are disclosed individually.

Arah trade officials and U.S. Commerce Department officials said more detailed disclosure would discourage Arabs from investing in the United States.

Middle East oil exporters invested about \$560 billion in the United States banks and industry in 1980, according to the Treasury Department.

Most of that was through purchase of U.S. treasury bills and small stock investments.

U.S. warns Japan on trade curbs

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (R) — Japan's failure to give U.S. goods greater market access could force the Reagan administration to take retaliatory action, a senior U.S. trade official has said.

Japan has not fulfilled earlier promises to lower import barriers and trade relations between the two countries are sliding toward confrontation, deputy U.S. Trade Representative David Macdonald told a press conference.

Asked if the United States might respond in kind to Japanese trade restraints, Macdonald said: "I cannot rule it out." He singled out Japanese car imports as a possible first target.

"The government of Japan is in a race against time," he said. It should speed up its trade liberalization efforts if it wanted to keep a free trade environment. "The constituency for free trade in this country (the United States) has almost totally eroded," he added.

The United States might press Japan to reduce the number of Japanese cars imports allowed under a quota agreement that expires April 1, he said.

Indonesia said cutting oil prices

LONDON, Nov. 11 (R) — Oil industry sources said they understood Indonesia is advising customers it is cutting prices on most if not all crude grades from Thursday but this could not immediately be officially confirmed from Jakarta.

The sources said they understood the cuts ranged from around 50 cents a barrel to \$1.30 a barrel.

London industry executives expressed surprise that Indonesia would cut prices ahead of the OPEC ministerial conference in Lagos on Dec. 9. One commented that an Indonesian price cut would give others an excuse to trim government selling prices. Several producers are already discounting on OPEC-mandated prices.

Soviet grain crop seen at 180m tons

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Soviet Union's grain crop this year could be larger than previously estimated, the U.S. Agriculture Department has said.

It now estimates the harvest at 180 million tons, 10 million tons more than previous forecasts but far less than the Kremlin's target. The department also lowered its estimate of last year's Soviet harvest to 160 million tons, 15 million tons less than previously thought.

The size of Soviet crops are important in determining how much grain Moscow must import as well as influencing world prices.

Uncertainty surrounds the size of Soviet crops as Moscow has not officially disclosed the total 1981 or 1982 harvests.

Commenting on the outlook for the 1983 Soviet crop, the U.S. report said conditions for the recently planted winter grains remained below average, mostly because of dry weather. Conditions would have to improve during the winter and spring, it said for the crops to develop normally.

Latin American hopes on farm front wither

BOGOTA, Nov. 11 (ONS) — When the Spanish Conquistadores, gripped by the gold fever of the Eldorado legend, first arrived in the vast region now called Latin America, they were at first blind to the real goldmine all around them: a rich and fertile soil where seemingly everything could grow.

They did, of course, eventually recognize the region's enormous agricultural wealth, but whatever else they brought to the new world they had nothing to teach — and a great deal to learn from — the indigenous peoples they had conquered about harvesting that wealth.

The Incas, the Mayas, and the Aztecs were far superior farmers. Indeed, they had for their time among the most sophisticated and efficient agricultural systems anywhere in the world.

Latin America is still as rich in agricultural terms as it was then. So why, even in such countries of truly fantastic agricultural wealth like Argentina, Brazil, Colombia and Mexico, are large parts of the population suffering from malnutrition — some even literally starving? That tragic situation, according to a United Nations report just published, is nowhere near solution.

The region's hungry masses are likely to get hungrier and more numerous in the next twenty years. The reason is not the region's high birthrate, which in fact has sharply declined over the last decade.

It is that agriculture has been grossly mismanaged ever since the Spanish conquest. The Spanish swept away the efficient communal farming systems of the Indian civilizations and introduced feudal systems which first exploited Indian labor, and later enriched a landowning class of pure Spanish blood.

Recent revelations of how during the Falklands conflict Argentine army officers, predominantly from the Buenos Aires upper class of pure European stock, dined on steaks in Port Stanley while conscripts, from the poorer classes and invariably of Indian or mixed blood, were living on near-starvation rations on the front lines, provide a vivid picture of that system of cynical exploitation in the twentieth century.

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Yen stays firm against dollar

By J.H. Hammond

JEDDAH, Nov. 11 — The dollar rose on the New York bourses Wednesday night after the European falls of the same day. On Thursday however, the dollar tasted mixed fortunes in Europe with the Japanese yen holding its ground against the American currency and trading at 268.50 levels. The markets feelings are still positive toward the Japanese yen and this is based on the expectation that the Japanese economy will outperform the other European economies.

The dollars rise in New York on Wednesday night was mainly due to a larger than expected rise in the Federal Reserve "Fed fund" prime lending rate to 9 1/4 percent from 9 1/8 percent opening levels. This rise in the "Fed" lending rate caused investors to switch around and buy dollars but the market was generally weak and directionless and seemed to be changing to any rumors or counter-rumors.

The sudden death of President Brezhnev of the USSR did not surprisingly affect the exchange Thursday, and neither was the hullion market much affected.

Gold and silver prices had an erratic day Thursday, falling to \$403-\$404 an ounce after trading at \$410 to \$412 Wednesday. The outlook is still uncertain but dealers are expressing cautious optimism that prices will remain above the \$400 level for some time to come.

Silver prices were more volatile and fell below the \$10.00 level to trade at \$9.87 but which was even higher than the \$9.73 levels reached in the New York markets Wednesday night. With rumors of Russian purchases of silver receding into the background, silver prices have fallen from the \$10.55 levels reached two weeks ago.

The local markets were also active on the exchanges, with spot dollar/dollar rates quoted at 3.4408-15 levels from 3.4405-12 opening levels. Commercial demand and inter-bank transaction were up over comparable last week levels, with the Bahrain based OBU's — offshore banking units — being heavy traders.

The rial deposit market was generally steady and quieter but the number of transactions were up over comparable levels last week. The one-month JIBOR traded at around 9 - 9 1/4 percent but later fell back to 8 3/4 - 9 1/4 percent in the first such move for a week. The one-year tenor was quoted at 9 1/2 - 10 percent unchanged over Wednesday levels.

In the European bourses, the dollar rose once again against the sterling, pushing the rate to 1.6580 from 1.6650 Wednesday. The German mark traded weaker at 2.5890 levels, while the Swiss franc was mixed at 2.2280 levels. It had closed at 2.2230 in New York on Wednesday night. The French franc was slightly stronger at 7.2780 levels while the yen was the only currency to rise against the dollar and traded at 268.50/80 levels.

House approves Tory plan

LONDON, Nov. 11 (AP) — Britain's Conservative government mustered a comfortable majority of 41 in the House of Commons to defeat a Laborite opposition attack on its legislative program for the next 12 months.

The vote was 313 to 272, after Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Geoffrey Howe said the nation's economy is set for "modest recovery" next year. In a second vote, the program was approved by 310 to 268, a government majority of 42.

Howe spoke in the final day's debate on the queen's speech of Nov. 3, the traditional way in which the government outlines its plans for a new parliamentary session with a speech it prepares for the monarch to read in the House of Lords.

Howe, in charge of the country's finances, announced Monday modest relief in the social security contributions industry has to pay for its employees and held out the prospect of bigger cuts in his annual budget statement next spring. The cuts would encourage voter support in the general election Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is expected to call later in 1983.

The Conservatives are buoyed by record unemployment of nearly 3.5 million, 13.8 percent of the workforce, but uplifted by victory in the 74-day campaign to recover the Falkland Islands from Argentina. Inflation is

down from a peak 21.9 percent at the end of Mrs. Thatcher's first year in office in May 1980 to 7.3 percent today.

Howe pledged to continue the government's "responsible program," which he said has brought down inflation and interest rates and now aims to improve the prospects for increasing production and jobs. "Unlike some other major countries we can look forward to modest recovery in the year ahead," Howe declared.

He said that what he does in his budget statement next spring "will be done with a view to nurturing and sustaining that recovery."

Peter Shore, Laborite spokesman on the economy, called Howe's response to current problems "pathetic" and predicted no growth in output and no reduction in the unemployed. He said the government strategy of reducing inflation will not by itself lead to any sustained economic growth.

"Britain stands on top of the unemployment league. The reason is no mystery. Britain has deflated harder than any other Western economy," Shore said.

Howe was also challenged by his party colleague and former prime minister, Edward Heath — displaced as Tory leader by Mrs. Thatcher in 1975 — who said he did not share the chancellor's belief that better times lie ahead.

BRIEFS

WASHINGTON, (AFP) — Retail sales in

the United States rose 0.6 percent in October, the same increase as in September, the Commerce Department reported. Again, the rise was mainly due to an improvement in car sales, which rose four percent. Excluding car sales, retail sales declined 0.1 percent.

FRANKFURT, (R) — West Germany's overall balance of payments showed a surplus of 79 million marks in September after an unrevised August deficit of 279 million marks and compared with a 1.41 billion surplus in September 1981, the Bundesbank said.

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SAUDI ARABIAN GOVERNMENT TENDERS

Authority	Description	Tender Number	Tender Price	Closing Date
General Directorate, Municipal and Rural Affairs (Western Province)	Maintenance of streets in Barniyah village	M/13	500	Dec. 5
" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
" " "	Parking lots in Badr lighting and pavements in Yanbu	M/14	200	Dec. 6
" " "	" " "	M/15	3,500	Dec. 12
" " "	Building a stationery store at Ranyah village	M/10	200	Nov. 28
" " "	Building an agricultural annex at Ranyah	M/11	200	Nov. 28
" " "	Temporary asphalt and lighting in Khobar	M/12	1,500	Nov. 29

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SHIP MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS ON 25TH MUHARRAM 1403/11TH NOVEMBER 1982

1. SHIPS DISCHARGING:

Berth	Name of Vessel	Agent	Types of Cargo	Arrival
3.	Koska	Alsbah	Bagged Barley	9.11.82
4.	Texas	Shobokshi	St/Cont/Gen.	9.11.82
5.	Kopetnia	Gulf	Bagged Barley	9.11.82
6.	Semianowice	O.C.E.	Bagged Barley	4.11.82
7.	Mansoor	Alsbah	Bagged Barley	8.11.82
8.	Ligov	Abdelah	Contre/St/Timber	5.11.82
9.	Char Ning	Star	Bagged Barley	9.11.82
10.	Atlantic Current	Kanoo	St/Gen/Conts	7.11.82
11.	Ibn Khalid	Kanoo	Tiff/Tim/Gen.	8.11.82
12.	Faduliah	S.A.M.A.	Bagged Durra	4.11.82
13.	Rea 'B'	O.C.E.	Apples Pears	8.11.82
14.	Suzuran	O.C.E.	General	9.11.82
15.	Pikebank	Alireza	Containers	10.11.82
16.	Kil Maru	O'Trade	Tiles/Timber	10.11.82
17.	Maldiva Jade	Rolaco	Bulk Cement	8.11.82
18.	Medement Carrier	Alsbah	Bulk Cement	9.11.82
19.	Nandu Arrow	El Hawi	Steel/Gen/Conts.	7.11.82
20.	Najran Zahabia	S.S.M.S.C.	Sorghum/Maize/Rice	7.11.82
21.	Lady of Lorne	Messa	H.L.Fr/Gen/Stl	8.11.82
22.	Saudi Taj	Kanoo	General/Cement	11.11.82
23.	Ibn Qutibah	O.C.E.	Bagged Durra	5.11.82
24.	Mighty Spirit	" " "	" " "	" " "

KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT DAMMAM

SHIP MOVEMENT UPTO 0700 HOURS ON

24.1.1403/10.11.1982 CHANGES OF THE PAST 24 HOURS

1. VESSELS DISCHARGING:

2.	Sounion	Gosaibi	Plywood	10.11.82
3.	Orava	UEP	Sugar	8.11.82
4.	Tow Trader	Kanoo	Steel	10.11.82
5.	Spyros G	Orr	Bagged Barley	2.11.82
6.	Spyros G	Orr	Bagged Barley	2.11.82
7.	San George	Gosaibi	General	31.10.82
8.	Al Riyadh	Orr	Rice/Gen.	8.11.82
9.	Asia Freezer	OCE	Frozen	10.11.82
10.	Al Mubarakiah	Kanoo	Gen./Steel	2.11.82
12.	Zarka	Barber	Loading Contr	10.11.82
14.	Lovcen	Alireza	Gen./Cont.	5.11.82
15.	Ibn Hazm	Kanoo	Steel/Gen.	29.10.82
16.	Veneta Venture	SEA	Timber/Wheat	9.11.82
21.	Andarmerzeio	AET	Conts/Rofo	7.11.82
22.	Costa Ligure	Gosaibi	Gen./Conts	9.11.82
25.	Ocean Commander	Rezzayst	Containers	9.11.82
27.	Addiyah	Kanoo	Containers	29.10.82
28.	Ohmazd	SEA	Rice	9.11.82
29.	Graigwen	Kanoo	Barytes	6.11.82
30.	Alexandriody	Alireza	Fertilizer	9.11.82
35.	Konkar Nerus	Kanoo	General	

arab news

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BREZHNEV'S DEMISE

President Brezhnev's death has deprived the Kremlin of a guiding hand, sure and steady. He was almost the last of the old guard, born under Czarist regime, and brought up during the early years of the Revolution with all its hopes and disasters. Surviving years of Stalinist terror, and devastations of the war, he rose slowly but surely and entrenched himself in the Communist Party in such a position that when Khrushchev was cast away, he could easily step in.

Cast in a mold different from either the cold and frightening Stalin, or the now-jovial-now-bullying Khrushchev, he was, nonetheless, steadfast in his aims and constant in their pursuit.

While enjoying high living and his expensive cars, this dictator of the proletariat, worked with single-minded devotion for Soviet supremacy. He built solidly on what had been achieved before him, and forged a military machine which, in certain respects, is stronger than that of the American rival. Significantly, his last public utterance was a warning of a "crushing counterattack" to "military adventures."

This was more in the style of Khrushchev, for Brezhnev, while not hesitating to take the most drastic step should it be necessary, did not indulge in theatrics. Unlike Khrushchev, he never overplayed his hand; but he played it to the hilt. He did not create any Cuba-like crisis, but he assured the Communist victory in Indochina. Similarly, the setting up of Red regimes in Ethiopia, Mozambique and Angola was achieved during the Brezhnev era.

The only dubious venture was Afghanistan. Three years of continuous warfare have failed to dampen the spirits of the Muslim Mujahideen who are as determined as ever to fight on until victory. This part of Brezhnev's legacy might well prove to be the Achilles' heel of the Soviet Union.

GCC AND GULF WAR

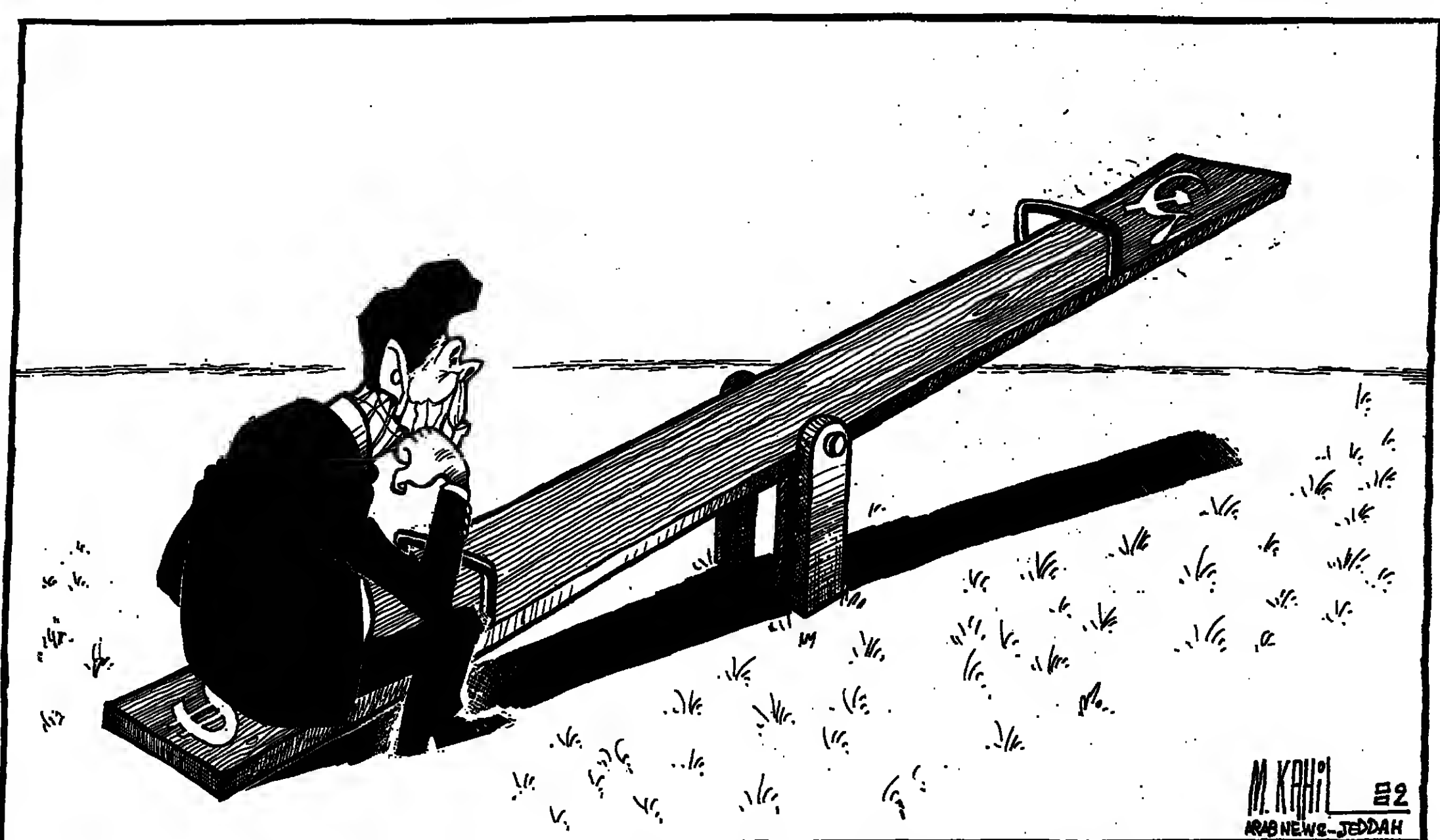
The leaders of the six-member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council completed their summit conference in Bahrain with an expression of deep concern about the ongoing Gulf war between Iran and Iraq which has been threatening the peace of the region.

It was just as well that they declared support for Iraq because Iran has been spurning all kinds of concessions made by Iraq recently in order to put an end to the war. To make matters worse Iran has penetrated the international border and taken up positions inside Iraq belying all its previous promises not to do so.

The Iranian action is grave because it is signaling a willingness to escalate and perhaps engulf the whole region in the war.

At the same time the leaders have stressed the need to strengthen their own military resources in view of the mounting threat in the area but they have stopped short of announcing a mutual defense treaty perhaps to give each state more time to study its implications. The same attitude was taken with regard to the internal security pact in view of Kuwaiti reservations about it.

The more time the leaders take to arrive at a consensus the better because the Arab people have had so many disappointing unity attempts that they are willing to wait for a real one to come about however long that it may take.



Brezhnev: faceless bureaucrat who achieved N-parity with U.S.

MOSCOW — Leonid I. Brezhnev was an all-but-faceless bureaucrat from the Ukraine who rose to rule the Kremlin for 18 years, leading the Soviet Union down a path of shaky detente with the United States and engineering Moscow's rise to nuclear parity with Washington.

The hazy Brezhnev rose to power out of the triumvirate of leaders that succeeded Nikita S. Khrushchev 18 years ago. He was the most conservative of the Soviet leaders who preceded him. After the fiery Lenin, ruthless Stalin and visionary Khrushchev, he often presented the picture of a faceless bureaucrat, stiffly reading his speeches and laboriously consulting colleagues on major decisions. But in his years as head of the Soviet Communist Party, Brezhnev also did more than any of his predecessors to consolidate the Soviet Union as a major world power and bring it to nuclear parity with the United States. He kept a firm grip on his administration by insisting that colleagues join in decision-making and share the blame for ideas that went wrong.

He chose modest, controlled economic growth for the country instead of Khrushchev's wildly ambitious schemes; preferred coexistence and detente to Lenin's revolutionary fervor; and replaced Stalin's aggressive expansionism with a careful probing for international gains.

Brezhnev was said to have considered his major accomplishments the signing with U.S. President Jimmy Carter in June, 1979, of the strategic arms agreement (SALT II); the adoption of a new "Brezhnev" constitution for the Soviet Union in 1977, and his moves toward international detente. However, detente suffered a sharp setback in late 1979 when the Kremlin dispatched the first of some 85,000 troops to neighboring Afghanistan in an effort to quell Muslim resistance to that country's Marxist regime. Following the intervention, the U.S. Senate refused to even consider the SALT II treaty, and Ronald Reagan, who succeeded Carter in the 1980 presidential election, said it had to be renegotiated.

Clearly ill at ease in formal speeches and ceremonies, the 200-pound (90 kilos) Brezhnev could be warm and confident with small groups ranging from factory workers to foreign statesmen. But before the Soviet public, his sobriety and reserve dovetailed into such personal secretiveness that most Soviet citizens had no idea even how many children their leader had.

Brezhnev was sometimes less formal on foreign

trips, when his wife, Viktoria, was also most frequently seen in public. To foreigners, he even revealed a few personal hobbies and interests: Fast cars, hunting and new electronic gadgets. Within the Soviet Union, he sought major personal attention only after 1976 when his 70th birthday was marked by officially orchestrated national celebrations. He was made national president in addition to party leader, promoted to the military rank of marshal of the Soviet Union, had a bronze bust erected in his home town and instituted the new constitution with his personal ideologic stamp.

In the fall of 1979, Soviet television gave heavy coverage to a sentimental journey by Brezhnev to his birthplace in the Ukrainian city of Dneprodzerzhinsk. That October, the 15th anniversary of Brezhnev's ascent to power over Khrushchev, was marked by heavy television coverage of Brezhnev's career, including a new documentary series in which his old friends reminisced about the high quality of his leadership. The moves were designed to project Brezhnev to his own people as a lofty public leader, rather than an object of personal curiosity. To Western observers, Brezhnev was a consummate politician — an acrobat in the risky arena of Kremlin politics where one wrong step can spell a fall from power.

But Brezhnev had carefully kept in touch as well with the anti-Khrushchev opposition. When Khrushchev was ousted from power just six months after the birthday party, it was Brezhnev who successfully emerged as the new leader of the Communist Party. Brezhnev kept that job permanently and made it his base of power. Only in June, 1977, did he add the job of president of the Soviet Union, which he took away from Nikolai Podgorny. Podgorny and the late Premier Alexei Kosygin had ruled with Brezhnev as a triumvirate following Khrushchev's ouster, but after 1971, Brezhnev clearly became the first among equals. Kosygin's resignation because of poor health in October, 1980, provided Brezhnev a chance to consolidate his power even further, and the general secretary seized it by announcing that Nikolai Tienov, one of his longtime allies, would become the new premier.

In international affairs, Brezhnev was a founder of detente — along with U.S. President Richard Nixon, President Charles de Gaulle of France and Chancellor Willy Brandt of West Germany. One cornerstone of detente, as all participants saw it, was an attempt to have true peaceful coexistence and to limit the arms race. But in its early days, the Reagan administration made clear its belief that the

Kremlin had combined its rhetorical support for detente with a massive arms buildup, endangering the United States. While preaching arms control, Brezhnev built up Soviet armed forces to rough nuclear parity — some Americans said superiority — and possibly conventional superiority over the West's NATO forces.

In 1968, Soviet and other East bloc troops entered Czechoslovakia to put down the liberal government of Alexander Dubcek. From that incident, the so-called "Brezhnev Doctrine" emerged — the principle that Socialist countries can intervene in each other's affairs if events in one country threaten the security of others. The labor unrest that broke out in Poland in the summer of 1980 and the reforms that followed posed yet another serious test for the Kremlin — and for the "Brezhnev Doctrine" too.

There were problems in Asia as well. Brezhnev continued Khrushchev's ideological battle with China. The Kremlin had hoped following Mao Tse-tung's death in 1976 that the two Communist giants would become close allies again. While strains persisted, the Soviets and Chinese began tentative talks this fall aimed at bridging their differences.

Inside the Soviet Union, Brezhnev suffered from the economic problems that have plagued every Kremlin leader: serious agricultural shortcomings that resulted in food shortages, industrial inefficiency and transport problems. Political dissidence was another challenge, but one that Brezhnev's regime dealt with firmly. His regime clocked up hundreds of political dissidents in labor camps and psychiatric hospitals. The Kremlin maintained that dissidents were bent on destroying the Socialist system. One such victim was physicist Andrei Sakharov, the dissident leader and 1975 Nobel Peace Prize winner, who was sent into internal exile in the city of Gorky in January, 1980.

The question of human rights turned one of Brezhnev's foreign policy triumphs — organization of the 1975 Helsinki conference on European security and disarmament — into a pyrrhic victory. The conference formalized Europe's postwar borders and Soviet dominance in Eastern Europe. But Western powers also forced wording into its final document calling for the observance of human rights. The West then was able to use the human rights provisions of the Helsinki accord to assail Soviet limitations on freedom of speech, religion and the press.

Brezhnev's administration also saw a clampdown

on Soviet art and literature, which had flourished with substantial freedom during the celebrated post-Stalin thaw under Khrushchev. The principles of "Socialist realism" — art serving and glorifying the state — were once again the main canons of literature and painting.

Brezhnev, born Dec. 19, 1906, was only 10 years old at the time of the Bolshevik Revolution. His father was a steel worker, and Brezhnev entered the occupation at the age of 15. He spent his free time studying land reclamation and surveying in nearby Kursk, where Khrushchev also once studied, and soon became a member of the Communist Youth League. Full membership in the Communist Party came at the age of 23. By 1935, he had graduated from an iron and steel institute back home in Dneprodzerzhinsk and two years later became vice mayor. After that Brezhnev became head of a regional section of the Ukrainian Communist Party under Khrushchev.

In World War II, Brezhnev served as a political officer. He rose to major general by 1943 and later became a lieutenant general. Khrushchev, also a lieutenant general, did similar political work. On Victory Day in 1945, Brezhnev led his troops in the massive Red Square parade in Moscow and became party secretary in the Ukraine and Moldavia, catching Stalin's eye and becoming in 1952 an alternate member of the Communist Party's ruling national Politburo.

His career suffered a slowdown after Stalin's death in 1953, but Khrushchev brought him into the political arena in 1954, assigning him as chief of the new "virgin land" reclamation program in Kazakhstan in Soviet Central Asia. Brezhnev, helped by good weather, brought in two bumper harvests. He was rewarded with full membership in the Politburo in 1957. In 1960 Khrushchev gave him the largely ceremonial post of national president, hoping this would satisfy Brezhnev's political ambition. On July 15, 1964 Brezhnev resigned, but he reclaimed it in 1977 and took on the key job of party secretary for personnel matters.

Brezhnev's family avoided the limelight, except for the distribution of some official pictures of his wife, Viktoria, in connection with her 70th birthday in 1977. Mrs. Brezhnev was said to have met her husband when they were both studying at the Dneprodzerzhinsk Metallurgical Institute. Their son, Yuri, became a first deputy minister of foreign trade. Their daughter, Galina, who occasionally drove her father's Mercedes and Maserati sports cars through Moscow, got a job at the USA Institute in the Soviet capital. There were reports that the Brezhnevs had another son as well, Mikhail, trained as a journalist. (AP)

Evren's landslide victory stuns Turks

By Hugh Carnegie

ANKARA — After surprising themselves by giving their military rulers overwhelming support in a national referendum last Sunday, Turks are now wondering why the result was so conclusive and what implications it holds for the future. The referendum was held to seek public approval for a new constitution under which the generals, who seized power two years ago, would restore elected government within 18 months.

Key clauses in the constitution provided for military Head of State Kenan Evren to become president for seven years with wide executive powers — in order to oversee the return of parliament — and banned about 100 former top politicians from politics for 10 years.

As such, it was presented to voters as a blueprint for future government which would mix democratic principles with tough law and order measures to prevent a return to the political turmoil and savage violence that preceded and prompted the coup in September 1980.

But the constitution had been heavily criticized in newspapers and by many public figures as not amounting to genuine democracy. So, when results showed a landslide majority of 91 percent in favor, even Gen. Evren was said to be astonished.

The country is now waiting to hear what Evren will do when he makes an expected television address on Friday evening.

In the meantime, the main topic of discussion in all walks of life is why Evren received such a thumping endorsement of his constitutional plan. Part of the answer almost certainly lies in the fact that the generals banned campaigning for a "no" vote in the referendum, along with criticism of most of the controversial clauses in the constitution.

One former government minister, now banned for five years from playing any leading role in poli-

tics, said this meant people like himself opposed to the constitution found it virtually impossible to reach voters with their objections to the proposed system of government and legal structures.

Arguments that the president, who will appoint the prime minister and most key government posts, was being given too much power in relation to parliament and that lines set down on personal liberties and political activity were undesirable were steamrollered by the generals, the former minister said.

Instead, the country's 20 million voters regarded the referendum as an opinion poll on a rule of Evren and his four colleagues on the National Security Council. This was recognized by Evren who, on a 12-day, nationwide campaign before the vote, hammered home his message that a "no" vote would amount to hacking a return to pre-coup violence when up to 25 Turks were being killed daily in political shootings and bombings. The message apparently struck home.

Political analysts, government officials, diplomats and army officers alike are unanimous in agreeing that the frightening pre-coup political quagmire was still fresh in voters' minds. Their resounding "yes" vote seemed to say that, under no circumstances, did they want to return to the recent past.

Another factor seems to have been the popularity of Evren and his regime who, prior to Sunday, were widely thought to have lost some of their initial public support. "People clearly misread their popularity," said one diplomat.

As thoughts turn toward the future, the first unanswered question is when or whether Evren will relinquish his post as chief of staff and become a civilian president. Five out of his six predecessors since Mustafa Kemal "Ataturk" founded the Turkish Republic in 1923 had a military background, but none were in uniform when in office.

The other major question already the subject of much attention in Turkey's vigorous daily press is

when the authorities will allow the formation of new political parties.

The generals, who abolished all the parties after the 1980 coup, have promised to keep to their timetable of holding parliamentary elections next autumn or the following spring at the latest. To fulfill this, parties would have to begin operating early next year, political commentators said.

One diplomatic observer said formulating the laws governing parties would be President Evren's most difficult task in that he would have to avoid a return to the hopeless squabbling between left and right which marked the days before the coup.

Political sources said a key factor would be whether the president, who has vehemently accused politicians of betraying the country by their divisions, decided to stay above party politics or sponsored one himself, either publicly or privately.

One thing that seemed accepted here was that former prime ministers Suleyman Demirel, of the conservative Justice Party, and Bulent Ecevit, of the leftist Republican People's Party, were now spent forces. Both were covered by the 10-year ban on former politicians and, in both their constituencies, the vote in favor of the generals was 92 percent.

But politicians opposed to the military privately said that Evren should beware of misinterpreting the referendum vote as representing a "carte blanche" for his policies. "It would be a grave mistake for him to think there is no discontent in our society. It would also be a serious error to interpret the result as meaning that civilian democratic forces are unimportant," said one.

He said there was serious unpopularity among voters for the government's economic policies which had not been reflected in the referendum. The generals have pursued strict monetary policy which, while slashing inflation and boosting exports, have resulted in depressed wages and high unemployment. (R)

IDEAL HISTORY

Today is Friday, Nov. 12th, the 316th day of 1982. There are 49 days left in the year.

Highlights in history on this date:
1554 — Britain's Parliament re-establishes Roman Catholicism.

1812 — Napoleon Bonaparte's army reaches Russian city of Smolensk in retreat from Moscow.
1927 — Leon Trotsky is expelled from Communist Party in the Soviet Union, and Joseph Stalin becomes undisputed ruler.

1933 — Nazis dominate German elections.

1937 — Japanese troops occupy Chinese city of Shanghai.

1941 — Soviet troops halt Germans at outskirts of Moscow in World War II.

1956 — Janos Kadar refuses to allow United Nations observers into Hungary; Morocco, Sudan and Tunisia join the United Nations.

1962 — Island of Guam, in Pacific, is devastated by typhoon.

1965 — U.N. Security Council calls on all nations to refuse recognition to Rhodesia after that nation's unilateral declaration of independence from Britain.

1977 — Twenty-two states open Arab League meeting in Tunis, and emphasis is on achieving solidarity.

1979 — U.S. President Jimmy Carter orders halt on all U.S. oil imports from Iran, his strongest retaliatory step since American hostages were seized eight days earlier.

1981 — U.S. space shuttle *Columbia* is launched on its second test flight.

Thought for today:
No man manages his affairs as well as a tree does — George Bernard Shaw, Irish-born playwright (1856-1950).

السلامة

The beneficiaries of zakah — 6

Those burdened with debt

The second class of the second group of the beneficiaries of *zakah* are those who are burdened with debt. It is self-evident that these people are given *zakah* money for a specific purpose, namely, to pay off their debts. We can divide this class of beneficiary into two groups. The first are those who have incurred debts for their own benefit, such as meeting their own expenses, buying clothes, treating an illness, getting married, building or buying a house or furniture, or accidentally damaging somebody else's property. People who have lost their belongings in a natural disaster, such as a flood or an earthquake and have been forced to borrow money in order to meet life's expenses also belong to this class.

Thus *zakah* is, in effect, a kind of social security which caters for the victims of disasters and provides for the Muslims a more comprehensive and far-reaching insurance than what prevails in many Western countries nowadays. Insurance, as it is known in the West, provides security only to those who have taken special cover against certain risks. The compensation paid is relative to the terms of the individual policy and not to the actual loss or the needs arising from that loss. What distinguishes this Islamic insurance is that no premiums are paid in advance in order to buy this cover. Everyone who is affected by a natural disaster is paid according to his need and to the loss he or she has incurred.

This subdivision of debtors are paid what is enough to settle their debts on certain conditions:

They have, first, to be in need of help in order to settle their debts. Those who can pay their debts themselves are not helped. If a person can pay part of his debts he is paid only the balance. If a person can settle his debt after working for some time he is also helped to settle immediately. When we say that the debtor must be in need of help this does not mean that he should be absolutely penniless. Scholars have pointed out that the ownership of a home, clothes, reasonable furniture and other necessary equipment and transport are not considered when assessing the need of a debtor to be helped. Again if a person in debt has money which he invests in order to support himself and his family, and if he pays off his debt out of that money the return on his investment would not satisfy his needs, he is given such help as to keep the return on his income enough for himself and his family and to settle his debt.

The second condition is that his debt must have not been incurred in the pursuit of something forbidden such as drinking, adultery, gambling or the like. Similarly it must not have been incurred in extravagant spending, well beyond one's means, even if the loan has been spent for something permissible. For, to borrow in order to live luxuriously, and causing oneself to be in a state of insolvency is again forbidden. It is needless to say, that to give *zakah* money for the settlement of a debt incurred in disobeying Allah is to aid such disobedience. It also induces others to disobey Him. Should the one who has incurred such a debt in the disobedience of Allah relent and mend his ways then he may benefit from *zakah*. Some scholars, however, stipulate that time should be allowed before helping him in order to make sure that his return to Allah is genuine.

The amount a debtor is given from *zakah* money is simply the amount of his debt. If he is paid and does not use the money for the settlement of his debt then he is asked to refund it especially if the debt has been settled by some other means.

The attitude of Islam toward those who are burdened with debt is, indeed, admirable. Islam teaches us that we should live within our means so that we are not forced to borrow from others. If, however, we incur a debt we should resolve to pay it back as soon as possible. The Prophet teaches us: He who takes

other people's money with the firm intention of paying it back Allah will help him, but if he takes it with the intention of wasting it Allah will leave him to waste."

If the debtor then finds it difficult to pay back his debt, despite his effort to do so, the state interferes to relieve him of his burden, because debt may weigh heavily indeed on people's minds. The Prophet used to pray saying: My Lord, I seek shelter in you against being overburdened with debt or overcome by the enemy.

Indeed, debt may weaken people's moral standards and adversely affect their behavior. The companions of the Prophet noticed that he continually prayed for help against being burdened with debt. They asked him the reason for these repeated prayers, and he explained: When debt weighs heavily on someone he starts to tell false stories and break his promises. This was indeed a telling pointer to the effects of one's financial situation on morals and behavior.

In order to drive home to his companions the undesirability of falling in debt the Prophet used not to take part in the formal prayers for a deceased person (*Janazah prayers*) if he learnt that the money he left would not be enough to pay his debts. He ordered his companions to pray for the deceased without him taking part. When, however, the Islamic state became rich, and sufficient funds were available he said: I have a higher claim on the believers and more responsibility for them than their own claim on or responsibility for themselves. If someone dies leaving an unpaid debt I will settle it.

Perhaps Islam is unique among all religions and constitutions in stipulating in its very constitution that debtors shall be helped and that helping them is an ordinance from Allah. Two very important objectives are realized by this provision: First, the debtor himself is relieved of his burden which may keep him awake at night and cause him to feel ashamed and humiliated during the day when he meets others. Secondly, the creditor who has helped someone to meet certain legitimate needs does not regret his kindness. When the state helps the debtor settle his debt then rich people will be more forthcoming when their poor neighbors or relatives ask them for help.

We divided debtors at the beginning of this article into two groups, the first was those who incur personal debts. The second are those who incur a debt for a social or a communal benefit. History tells us that when hostilities broke out between two tribes or two groups or communities leading to war and causing bloodshed, mediators who brought about peace had sometimes to dip into their own pockets in order to pay blood money so that each group or tribe would be satisfied and no revenge would be sought by either. This sort of thing still happens in less urbanized societies. If such persons undertake to pay any sum of money in order to bring about peace and end bloodshed then they may be helped from *zakah*. Indeed, Muslim scholars have ruled that *zakah* could be paid in such circumstances even if the quarrel was between two non-Muslim communities living in the Islamic state. Similarly, anyone who incurs a debt in order to finance a social project such as an orphanage or a hospital or a mosque or a school may be helped from *zakah*.

A final point may arise about people who die and do not leave behind enough money to pay their debts. Scholars differ as to whether their debts may be paid from *zakah*. The weightier opinion, however, is that these debts should be paid from *zakah* because debtors can benefit from *zakah* only for the purpose of settling their debts. They are not given *zakah* money as free possession, with which they may do what they like. They have to utilize it in the settlement of their debts, otherwise it may be taken back from them. Hence, the debt of the deceased may be paid from *zakah*.

EVENTS OF ISLAMIC HISTORY
The year 04 A.H. began Thursday, June 13, 625 A.D.
— The year was termed Tarfa ur Unity during the time of Holy Prophet.
— Amir bin Tufail invited 70 Muslims for teaching Islam and treacherously killed them at Beir Mauna.
— Adal and Qara tribes invited 10 Muslims for Islamic education and treacherously killed seven of them at Rajle between Asfan and Makkah. Two, Khnabab and Zaid, were sold alive to the pagans who publicly tortured them and killed them in Makkah.
— Treachery of Banu Nadir and their expulsion from Madina to Khaibar.
— Hussain, second son to Ali by Fatima, born on 5th Shaaban.
— Zainab bin Khuzaima, wife of Holy Prophet, died at the age of 30.
— Abu Salma, cousin of Holy Prophet, died.
— Also died at 6 Abdullah, minor son of Uthman bin Affan from Ruqqaya who died earlier in 02 A.H.
— A. T. Hijazi

Food hoarding

Q. Hoarding food for more than 40 days for business purposes is forbidden in Islam. Does this prohibition apply only to wheat and rice or does it include other foodstuffs such as sugar, milk, condiments, and vegetables?

M.O. Ahmad
P.O. Box 4028
Riyadh

A. Storing food for long periods is not forbidden provided that the purpose of such storage is not to cause a shortage of any commodity in order to force prices upward. If a businessman buys grains or condiments or other foodstuffs at the beginning of the season when their availability is assured and prices are down, and stores such quantities as he has bought for any period, not necessarily 40 days, then sells what he has purchased at a higher price his action is perfectly lawful provided that the commodities in question remain throughout that period available in the market and the supply of any such item is at least equivalent to the demand on it. If the supply falls short then storage, or hoarding, becomes prohibited.

The criterion here is not the length of time for which any particular commodity is stored but the availability in the market and the assurance that the supply meets the demand. Once withholding any commodity becomes the main reason for forcing the prices upward then it becomes forbidden. This applies to all foodstuffs not merely wheat and rice. The Prophet tells us that the businessman who brings food into the market will be helped by Allah to get good profit while he who monopolizes any commodity will have no blessings from Allah in his business.

Zakah in a non-Muslim country

Q. I have read with interest Adil Salahi's illuminating writings on "Why zakah is a duty". In the issue of Arab News of Friday, Sept. 10, 1982, he says "A Muslim ruler may impose a fine of up to one half of the property of anyone who refuses to pay zakah."

Coming from a majority non-Muslim country, there is one matter on which I wish to be informed. Could a Muslim minister in a totally non-Muslim cabinet legislate for the collection of *zakah* from Muslims through that government's department of inland revenue? Is it Islamic to adopt such a measure? If not, what remedy lies for Muslims who dutifully distribute *zakah* and fear that a political leader would squander it for his personal popularity?

Your fair comment would be welcome by one million Muslims in my country.

M.C.A. Hassan,
Marine & Transportation Services
(Saudi) Ltd.
P.O. Box 5809
Jeddah

A. To start with there is an essential difference between *zakah* and tax. Taxes are imposed by governments in order to finance projects which are taken presumably for the benefit of the society as a whole. Salaries of government employees are also paid out of taxes. Each government imposes its own taxes according to its philosophy and its priorities. It spends such taxes for the benefit of the whole population which may include, in any particular country, followers of a number of different religions as well as agnostics and atheists.

Zakah, on the other hand, is a duty imposed by Allah. The Qur'anic verse which

outlines the beneficiaries of *zakah* also states that it is "an ordinance from Allah." (9:60). The ordinance includes both its imposition and its distribution. The Prophet tells us that Allah "has not left the distribution of *zakah* to the discretion of a ruler or a Prophet. He Himself has ruled in this matter."

Over the last few weeks we have been discussing the beneficiaries of *zakah*. From that discussion it is amply evident that *zakah* belongs to the Muslim community and must be distributed among them. The Prophet himself said: "It is taken from the rich among them (meaning the Muslims) and distributed among their poor." There are only two cases where non-Muslims may benefit from *zakah*, according to certain schools of thought. Some individuals may benefit from *zakah* under the heading of those "whose hearts are to be won over," the other case is that when some *zakah* money is left over after all Muslim claimants have been paid fully. This is certainly a rare situation which occurred in brief periods in the Islamic history.

Considering all this, it is easy to conclude that a department of inland revenue can have no say in the collection or distribution of *zakah*. Indeed *zakah* must have its own department with an independent budget in any Islamic state. This is to say that it should not be mixed with other sources of revenue. It is possible to claim that a portion of other sources of revenue should be allocated to help the department of *zakah* but the reverse cannot be done. We can, for example, ask the government of any Muslim country to contribute toward the salaries of *zakah* officers where their share of *zakah* money is not sufficient to pay all their salaries. But if there is a surplus in that share, after paying the salaries

What the Qur'an teaches

In the name of Allah, the Merciful, the Beneficent.

Among His signs is that the heavens and the earth stand firm by His command. Then, when He will call you forth from the earth with a single call you will all emerge. To Him belongs whosoever is in the heavens and in the earth. All are devoutly obedient to Him. He is who originates creation, and then brings it forth anew and most easy is this for Him, since His is the essence of all that is most sublime in the heavens and on earth. He is the Mighty, the Wise. He sets for you a parable drawn from your own life: Have you, among your slaves, partners in that which We have provided for you so that you and they have equal shares in it, and you fear them as you fear one another? Thus do We expound the signs to people who use their reason. The wrongdoers follow but their own desires, without having any knowledge. Then who could guide those whom Allah has let go astray? They will have none to succeed them. So, set your face toward the faith, turning away from all else, following the natural disposition Allah has instilled into man. There is no altering of Allah's creation. This is surely the right religion; but most people do not know it.

(The Byzantines, Ar-Room: 30; 27-30)

Commentary

by Adil Salahi

Harmony with man's nature

These verses complete the passage which we have been discussing over the last two weeks. The first verse emphasizes that the system by which the heavens and the earth stand firm, and continue with their movements, without collision between the stars or planets is simply devised by Allah and operates by His will. All creatures obey His commands. No one can claim that He or anyone else controls the heavens and the earth. No person endowed with any measure of intelligence can claim that all this happens without someone to control it. It is, then, one of Allah's signs that the heavens and the earth stand firm by Allah's command, and that they obey His commands without any hesitation.

"Then, when He will call you forth from the earth with a single call you will all emerge." Given the perfect system of the universe and thinking of the power which controls it we can have no doubt that human beings, weak as they are, will immediately respond to any call made to them by Allah, the Mighty and able Creator. Thus they emerge from their graves at His bidding. Having pointed out all these signs the Qur'an gives here a most appropriate and fascinating comment: To Him belongs whosoever is in the heavens and in the earth. All are devoutly obedient to Him. Yet we see all around us that most people neither obey Allah nor are they devout. The statement here refers to the fact that all creatures, wherever they are, in the heavens or on earth, are subject to a divine will which determines their lives according to the unfailing laws of nature Allah has made. They are made subject to these divine laws even when they disobey Allah and turn away from His faith. Their minds may rebel and their hearts may deny Allah but they are, nevertheless, subject to His natural laws. He, then, can impose on them His will which they can only obey.

After this fascinating tour around the universe, with all the inspiration that it gives us, the next verse states the facts of resurrection and judgment which are often overlooked: He is who originates creation, and then brings it forth anew; and most easy is this for Him, since His is the essence of all that is most sublime in the heavens and on earth. He is the Mighty, the Wise. The facts of origination and restoration of creation have been stated earlier in the *surah*. They are re-emphasized here with an additional statement: "Most easy is this for Him." Indeed there is no relative ease or difficulty with anything Allah wants to do. Everything is equally easy for Him. He is only addressing us in the way we understand. By our standards the origination of creation should be more difficult than its restoration. Yet people claim that its restoration is difficult for Allah. But how can they make such a claim when it should be, by our own standards and nature, easier?

This verse then concludes with a statement that Allah has the most sublime attributes which no one else shares with Him and that He is "Mighty," able to do what He wills, and "Wise," conducting all affairs according to a predetermined measure.

The *surah* then gives a parable to those who claim that some of Allah's creation, such as the jinn or the angels, or the idols are His partners. They themselves refuse to give a share of their wealth to their slaves. They will not accept that their slaves should be treated on an equal footing with them. It is, there-

fore, amazing that they should ascribe to Allah partners from among His servants when He is the only one who creates and who provides sustenance for His creation. How can they accept for Allah what they refuse for themselves? Surely this can be only the result of self-contradictory concepts.

The parable is given here in detail. They are first told that it is drawn from their own life. It does not require them to go to any length in order to contemplate it: "Have you, among your slaves, partners in that which We have provided for you so that you and they have equal shares in it?" They do not allow their slaves to share with them any part of their wealth, let alone be their equal partners. "And you fear them as you fear one another?" That is, they will have them to consider them as free equal partners and fear that they may usurp some of their own shares, and fear that they themselves might encroach on their rights because they are equal. The Qur'anic verse here seems to ask whether anything of this sort occurs in their own society regarding their own possessions? If it does not, then how can they accept that it should happen to Allah when He is most sublime? It is a parable which sets the issue in simple, clear logic which is easy to understand: Thus do we expound the signs to people who use their reason.

When the contradiction in their claims is thus made apparent the true reason for this contradiction is given. It is following one's own desires and turning away from reason and logic: The wrongdoers follow but their own desires, without having any knowledge. Then who could guide those whom Allah has let go astray? They will have none to succeed them. Desire is uncontrollable. It's man's inconsistent, capricious nature which determines his footsteps in the pursuit of his hopes and ambitions which do not stop at a certain limit and are not based on right. This is the wrong way which, by nature, moves in the opposite direction of Allah's guidance. Then who could guide those whom Allah has let go astray as a result of their following their own desires? They will have none to succeed them or help them avoid their inevitably very bad end.

At this point the *surah* addresses the Prophet instructing him to follow with diligence the faith acceptable to Allah which is based on the natural disposition Allah has instilled into man. So, set your face toward the faith, turning away from all else, following the natural disposition Allah has instilled into man. There is no altering of Allah's creation. This is surely the right religion; but most people do not know it.

This instruction to adhere to the right faith comes at the appropriate moment after having taken inspiration from the universe with its marvelous scenes and from the depth of the human soul and its natural disposition. The instruction is given at the moment when the hearts of the people following their natural disposition are ready to receive it while those who have gone astray are left without argument by which they may defend their actions and methods. They are simply left defenseless. This is the sort of overpowering argument which the Qur'an presents making any opposing argument sound hollow and trivial.

of all the *zakah* officers, that surplus could not be utilized to finance an industrial or an agricultural project.

Furthermore, only a Muslim ruler can have a claim to administer *zakah*. A government which is largely composed of non-Muslims is not qualified to do so. After all, how can such a government administer a fundamental part of a religion in which it has no belief? To put a Muslim minister in charge of the administration of *zakah* is highly inadequate. A minister does not have total power. The department of *zakah* must have full authority over its collection and distribution. Islam leaves a considerable margin for the ruler to exercise his discretion. In the example you give, who would have the right to exercise such discretion? If we say that the whole cabinet will exercise it then we are asking an authority which is basically non-Muslim to exercise its non-Islamic discretion in a purely Islamic matter. This is a situation which is unfair both to that government and to the Muslims of the country. It may be that the government would like to have such an authority but that desire cannot be motivated by its enthusiasm for the implementation of Islam.

We must not forget also that *zakah* is part of our Islamic worship. No religion, no matter how primitive or civilized, would assign the exercise of part of its worship to people who follow a different faith.

It is, therefore, out of the question that a Muslim community, no matter how small a minority it forms in any country, could accept the administration of its *zakah* by the government of that country which is largely a non-Muslim government. That government must first of all declare its acceptance of Islam and its willingness to implement it in full

It is not in the nature of things that a major power in any region would accept a setback easily, without doing something to restore its pride. The pressures, internal and external, in such cases are enormous. Everybody would be clamoring for some sort of revenge, especially if the enemy which has inflicted the setback is, by normal standards, weaker than the side suffering the setback.

This is exactly the situation that obtained in Arabia after the defeat of Quraish at Badr. Although the Arabian tribes enjoyed full independence with each of them conducting its own affairs, and making its own alliances and fighting its own wars Quraish was, without question, the major tribe to which all other tribes looked up for leadership and guidance. The idea of revenge was, therefore, present in everybody's mind in Makkah, where Quraish resided, although nothing definite was proposed or considered. The nature of the Arabian society at the time made the idea of revenge not merely desirable but dearly cherished. It was a society where tribal wars broke out every other day and revenge for a defeat, or indeed for one person's death, came very high on any tribe's list of priorities. Hence, everyone in Arabia felt that Quraish must do something to wipe off the humiliation of its defeat at Badr.

But Quraish was in a state of shock. It was stunned by its defeat. After the death of many of its elders there was no one to fill the vacuum of leadership. Quraish wept for its dead for a whole month. It then stopped, not because its wounds healed or its sorrows were any less felt, but because someone suggested that the Prophet and his companions would be glad to see them weep. Other appearances of mourning were, however, kept. Everybody in Quraish wore mourning dress; women cut their hair very short and left their husbands' beds, while men went about their business wearing an expression of gloom; despondent; unkempt. Something bad to happen in order to bring Quraish back to life.

The tragedy was felt most strongly by Abu Sufian and his wife, Hind bint Uthbah. At Badr Hind lost her father, her brother and her uncle while another brother of hers was in the camp of the Muslims attempted to intercept. That attempt was the immediate cause for the battle of Badr. He now looked for the position of leadership of Quraish. He saw that the chance was ripe for him after the death of so many of Quraish's leaders. Hind was the first woman in Quraish to banish herself from her husband's bed. She vowed that she would not wear any perfume until she had taken some revenge. Her husband, on the other hand, vowed that he will not have a bath until he had exacted some revenge to restore Quraish's pride. Nearly two and a half months after the battle of Badr Abu Sufian mobilized a force of 200 horsemen and went toward Madinah. They went first to the quarters of the Jewish tribe of An-Nadheer. They called first at Huyal bin Akhtab to get some information about the Prophet and his companions, but Huyal refused to receive them. Their second choice was Safwan bin Mishkam who received them well, entertained them, and told them everything he knew about the Prophet and the Muslims. Before dawn of the following day Abu Sufian and his men went to a place called Uraish, nearly three miles out of Madinah, where they killed two men of the Ansar and burned down several houses. Abu Sufian felt that that was enough to honor his vows so he left quickly with his men.

When the Prophet heard of the incident he called on his companions to chase the raiders. He went out at the head of a force of 200 men of the Muhajireen and the Ansar in chase of Abu Sufian and his men. When the latter realized they were followed they started to drop their supplies of food in order to give themselves a better chance of escape. Most of their provisions which they carried with them was of a stuff called *saweeq* which was made of cereals and could keep for a long time. The raiders were a long way ahead of their Muslim chasers and they managed to escape. The Muslims, however, were happy to take the provisions thrown away by the Quraishis, which were, indeed, plentiful. This is the reason why this chase in the desert was called "the *saweeq* expedition."

Nothing much was achieved by this raid, from Quraish's point of view. Preparations were, therefore, started for a major clash,

although no definite plans were yet made. The need, however, to restore the pride of Quraish was coupled by its need to secure its trade routes with Syria which had become under constant threat by the Muslims in Madinah. Their alternatives were indeed very limited, as indicated by Safwan bin Umayyah who said: "Muhammad and his companions have ruined our trade while we do not know what measures to take against them. They are constantly threatening the coastal area, while its inhabitants are either in peace or in alliance with them. Where shall we live and where shall we stay? If we stay here, in our hometown, we will be forced to eat from our capital which will soon be consumed. We depend for our lives on trade to Syria in the summer and to Yemen and Abyssinia in winter."

Al-Aswad ibn Al-Muttalib advised him to leave the coastal route and to take the route leading to Iraq, through Najd, for that was an area not frequented by Muhammad's followers. He also advised Safwan to employ Furai ibn Hayyan as a guide.

Thus a caravan was equipped with all the normal exports of Quraish and Safwan went at the head of the caravan toward Iraq. The Prophet, however, had his informers looking in all directions. He soon learnt of the caravan and its route. He sent a force of 100 men of the Muhajireen and the Ansar led by Zaid ibn Harithah to intercept the caravan. They came into contact with it at a spring called Qaradah in Najd. When Zaid and his men came out all of a sudden surrounding the caravan, all its men fled with the exception of the guide who was taken prisoner and was soon to embrace Islam. The Muslims also gained the caravan which was worth 100,000 dirhams, a considerable amount by the standards of the time. The Prophet distributed the booty among his companions.

Thus the economic siege imposed by the Prophet and his companions on Quraish was now biting hard. There was no question that Quraish could tolerate that for a long time. It was no longer just a matter of wounded pride. The situation was, indeed, as far as Quraish was concerned, a matter of life and death. If it was to submit to the ascendancy of the Muslims it was bound to lose all its prestige and lose its cause altogether. Hence preparations for a new encounter were given a boost. A decision was unanimously taken by Quraish that the caravan led by Abu Sufian and which escaped the interception by the Muslims would be utilized in full for the preparation for the new battle. Yet it was several months before Quraish could raise a well-equipped army to attack the Muslims. In the meantime several clashes took place between the Muslims and some of the Arab tribes who lived not far from Madinah. The Prophet adopted the tactic of surprise. Every time he learnt that a tribe or a group of tribes were preparing to attack the Muslims he would take them by surprise and deal a pre-emptive strike against them.

Historians give different reasons for these skirmishes. Some suggest that these tribes were in alliance with Quraish while other historians suggest that those tribes depended for a large portion of their revenue on Quraish's usage of the trade route from Makkah to Syria, passing through their areas. When the economic siege imposed by the Muslims on Quraish put a virtual end of Quraish's usage of that route the siege, consequently, hit those tribes as well. Whatever the reason those clashes were only minor ones and could not affect the Muslims in any major way and could not divert them from concentrating on being ready for any attack which might be launched by their major enemy, namely, Quraish.

(To be continued next Friday)

Arab News welcomes questions about Islam, its principles and practices. Answer by our religious editor will be published in this section every Friday.

Please address your letters to: the Religious Editor, P.O. Box 4556, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Our Dialogue

Praying in English

Q. Are we allowed to use translations of the Qur'an, such as an English translation, in prayers if one does not understand the original Arabic?

H.A. Wayth
P.O. Box 3819
Jeddah

A. As someone who has spent a considerable part of the professional career in translation, I can say that no translation is an exact rendering of the original text, regardless of the simplicity of the original and the ability of the translator. This applies more particularly to the Qur'an. The Qur'an is the word of Allah, and He has chosen to reveal it in Arabic. From the literary point of view, even the finest Arabic poetry lags far behind the Qur'an in its excellence of style and perfection of expression. All translators of the Qur'an, and there have been many of them over the years, agree that the best of their effort could achieve no more than a poor rendering of some of the meanings of the original revelation. This is in no way surpris-

ing because no man can achieve perfection which is an attribute of Allah in everything He does. There are certain characteristics of the style of the Qur'an which makes it unique among all Arabic writings. It is inimitable in the full sense of the word. There is certainly nothing that can approach it or be on a par with it.

Prayer is an act of worship. It must be offered in the way Allah wants it to be offered. It is not a matter left to the discretion of any individual. We cannot change anything in our formal prayers; neither their form, nor their timing nor their substance. Our prayers must include recitation from the Qur'an. Since the Qur'an, Allah's word, is in Arabic it must be recited as He revealed it, i.e., in Arabic. We cannot substitute for it the language of any human being, even if that language is a literal or accurate translation of the Qur'an. It is, after all, impossible for anyone to know whether a translation of a certain verse from the Qur'an is accurate. Having used many of the English translations available today, I find that everyone of them, including the most recent, contains numerous errors. Some of the errors are elementary, and betray the translator's inability to understand the original text. This is not to detract from the virtues of many of these translations. Nor do I wish to belittle the value of any one of them. I am only making an objective observation within a certain context. It is not difficult to understand that while using a translation of the Qur'an in order to understand the meaning of the Arabic text is perfectly acceptable, reading from a translation in prayer is not adequate. The Arabic text must be used because it is the perfect text and it is the text Allah has revealed.

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BALTIMORE, Nov. 11 (Agencies) — Sugar Ray Leonard says his retirement from boxing as welterweight champion is permanent, but fellow fighters aren't so sure.

"Let's give him six months to a year and then we'll know," said middleweight champion Marvin Hagler, one of many boxing greats who attended Tuesday night's gala when Leonard said goodbye to the ring. And former heavyweight champion Ken Norton said Wednesday he thought Leonard, like other champions from Joe Louis to Muhammad Ali, would fight again.

Leonard cooled speculation that he would use the extravaganza to announce a multimillion-dollar match with Hagler by saying: "I will not come back. That's it, boxing is history."

Leonard has not fought since undergoing surgery last spring to repair a detached retina — an injury from which his doctor said he had recovered enough to fight again. He acknowledged that a fight with Hagler "would be Fort Knox" — worth an estimated \$20 million to Leonard and \$12 million to Hagler.

"Unfortunately, it will never happen," he said, bringing groans from a crowd of about 9,000 who paid up to \$100 for ringside seats to hear his announcement. But on Wednesday Leonard's picture appeared on the cover of sports illustrated magazine, accompanied by a headline reading "Hanging 'em up'" and a story in which he said: "By the time you read this, I will have made my announcement official, and I hope it ends forever all speculation that I will come back to fight Marvin Hagler or anyone else."

With the welterweight title now vacant, top-ranked contenders Milton McCrory and Donald Curry likely will fight for the championship. McCrory of Detroit is listed by both the World Boxing Council and the World Boxing Association as the No. 1 contender. Curry of Fort Worth, Texas, is ranked second by the WBC and WBA.

Will the gong chime again for Leonard?

Let's give him six months to a year, Hagler quips



Sugar Ray Leonard...then and now

was a credit to boxing. He made it possible for me and Alexis to be compensated properly."

Leonard, who was the undisputed welterweight champion, brought "Fort Knox" purses to the non-heavyweights. He got

\$9.5 million for his losing fight against Roberto Duran in Montreal, \$7 million when he beat Duran in the rematch and reportedly \$13 million for his victory over Thomas Hearns. Pryor is getting \$1.6 million and Arguello \$1.5 million — by far the

biggest purses of their distinguished careers.

Roberto Duran said he was disappointed that Leonard had retired. "I was looking forward to fighting him a third time," said Duran, who is training in Miami for a comeback fight against Jimmy Batten of Britain on Friday. "I was getting ready."

Duran, the former lightweight champion, won the World Boxing Council (WBC) welterweight title from Leonard in Montreal in June 1980. Leonard regained the title when the Panamanian quit in the eighth round of their return bout in New Orleans five months later.

Ray Charles Leonard, named by his mother after the famous blues singer Ray Charles, was born in Wilmington, North Carolina, on May 17, 1956, to Getha and Cicero Leonard. He grew up in poverty with his three brothers and three sisters. The family moved to Palmer Park, Maryland, to seek a better life when Ray was still a baby, but things hardly improved in their new home. Ray remembers having few clothes and no spending money.

Getha talks glowingly about her famous son, whom she would have liked to have seen become a singer like Ray Charles. "Ray was singing in the choir until he was 14," she recalls. "I just figured that's what he was going to do the rest of his life. Cicero Leonard says of Ray: 'He was a funny sort of kid. He never gave us a bit of trouble, in or out of school. He was always kind of hanging back. It used to worry me some. But Ray didn't like doing anything physical. He was always kind of peaceable.'" So mother and father were both surprised when Ray announced one day that he planned to take up boxing.

Dave Jacobs, who trained Ray as an amateur and was with him when he won the Olympic championship, recalls the first

time he saw him. "When he first walked into my gym, Ray was close to 14 and real scrawny looking — maybe 100 pounds soaking wet. He was real shy at the start, almost bashful. After a few days in the gym, you could see he had boxing in his blood. He was what we call a 'natural.'"

After winning the Olympic gold medal, Ray told reporters he had no interest in turning professional. "This was my last fight. My journey has ended, my dream is fulfilled." But his plans soon changed. His mother became ill. Then came a paternity suit, which was later dropped, and then his father suffered a near-fatal illness.

Ray called a friend, Janks Morton, who introduced him to lawyer Mike Trainer. It was Trainer who formed the corporation that sponsored Leonard and steered him along the road to fame and fortune. "I meant what I said about not fighting after the Olympics," Ray said of his decision to become a professional. "But suddenly there were a lot of things to consider — my family, my soo, Ray Jr. and me."

Under the deal with his backers, Ray was the sole stockholder in his own company. He drew a salary of \$475 a week from his boxing earnings. The rest of his money was invested in stocks and bonds. He bought a 65,000-dollar house for his parents in Palmer Park and built a home for himself in a nearby town, where he lives with his wife and son.

Ray never had to go through the small-purse stage of most aspiring professional boxers. He was under contract to fight on the ABC television network and received \$41,000 for his first match, a six-round points decision over Luis Vega on Feb. 5, 1977.

Trainer made a shrewd move in hiring Angelo Dundee, trainer of Muhammad Ali and many other champions, as Leonard's manager, adviser and chief cornerman. Ray enjoyed a meteoric rise to the top of the welterweight division under Dundee's guidance and Trainer made sure he invested his money wisely.

Supersonics maintain clean slate

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (AP) — Guard Gus Thompson, who missed two games with the flu, bounced back with 24 points to carry Seattle to a 94-91 National Basketball Association victory over the Dallas Mavericks Wednesday night, giving the unbeaten Supersonics their best start ever with eight in a row.

In other matches Moses Malone scored 22 points as the unbeaten Philadelphia 76ers overcame the Chicago Bulls 145-108, for the 76ers' sixth victory.

Sidney Moncrief scored 27 points, including a jumper that gave Milwaukee the lead for good with 2:33 to play, to lead the Bucks to a 105-101 victory over the Boston Celtics. Kelly Tripucka scored 28 points to see the Detroit Pistons to a 115-91 victory over the Indiana Pacers.

Otis Birdsong and Albert King scored 22 points apiece to earn the New Jersey Nets a 99-90 victory over the New York Knicks, winless in their seven games this season.

Maurice Lucas and Walt Davis combined for 33 second-half points as the Phoenix Suns hung on for a 106-100 win over the Kansas City Kings.

Soviets set for title

LUCERNE, Switzerland, Nov. 11 (AP) — With four more rounds to go in the 1982 Chess Olympiad the Soviet Union on Wednesday was virtually assured of its 14th victory of the biennial tournament since entering it first 30 years ago.

Nineteen-year-old Garry Kasparov led a 4-0 sweep against the Swiss Swiss by defeating Soviet grandmaster Viktor Korchnoi.

England's Test squad

PERTH, Australia, Nov. 11 (AP) — The England tour selectors named the following team to play Australia in the first cricket Test starting at the WACA ground here Friday.

Geoff Cook, Chris Tavare, David Gower, Allan Lamb, Ian Botham, Derek Randall, Geoff Miller, Derek Pringle, Eddie Hemmings, Bob Taylor, Bob Willis (capt), Norman Cowans with one of the three Pringle, Hemmings Cowans to be dropped.

Capitals keep Devils at bay

NEW YORK, Nov. 11 (AP) — Al Jensen turned aside 19 shots behind a tough Washington defense and posted his first National Hockey League shutout as the Capitals defeated the New Jersey Devils 3-0 Wednesday night.

In other matches, Mike Rogers tied the game in the last minute of the second period, then set up the winning goal by Don Maloney 19 seconds into the third as the New York Rangers edged the St. Louis Blues 5-4.

Rip Preston broke a 3-3 tie with a 15-foot backhand in the final period and teammates Darryl Sutter and Bill Gardner scored

Berggreen nods Denmark to the top

LUXEMBOURG, Nov. 11 (Agencies) — Luxembourg scored their first goal in 18 months here Wednesday night but it could not save them from a 2-1 defeat by Denmark in a European Football Championship Group Three qualifying match.

Denmark, who drew 2-2 with England in Copenhagen seven weeks ago, moved to the top of the group with three points, overtaking Greece, 2-0 conquerors of Luxembourg last month.

Luxembourg's goal came from Marcel Di Domenico in the 53rd minute, equalizing a first half penalty from Barcelona's John

Forest records cakewalk victory

LONDON, Nov. 11 (R) — Nottingham Forest, twice winners of the English League Cup Soccer competition, now known as the Milk Cup, underscored their bid for a third victory Wednesday night by defeating Watford 7-3 in the third round.

Garry Birtles and Mark Proctor scored two apiece and Willie Young, Ian Bowyer and Ian Wallace netted the others after Ross Jenkins had given Watford an early lead.

Former Liverpool and England star Emlyn Hughes took his Second Division club Rotherham back to Anfield and nearly achieved a surprise draw against the League Cup holders. Rotherham had the lion's share of the play until they were shattered by Liverpool's 80th minute strike when Scottish World Cup player Graeme Souness sent Craig Johnston in for a shot which flew off the inside of the upright.

First Division Manchester United and West Ham managed only draws against Third Division hosts Bradford and Lincoln.

In Scotland, Glasgow rivals Celtic and Rangers qualified for yet another showdown

Lauridsen. But a quarter of an hour later, substitute Klaus Berggreen put Denmark back in front.

Denmark took control from the start and their score would have been much higher but for some fine saves by Luxembourg goalkeeper Jeannot Moes. Luxembourg are firmly anchored at the foot of the group after their two defeats.

The Danes were unlucky not to go ahead in the fourth minute when a powerful shot by Preben Larsen of Belgian First Division Lokeren was cleared off the line. But they took the lead in the 30th minute with a con-

troverial penalty for handball, awarded despite Luxembourg's unavailing protests. Lauridsen struck home the spot-kick.

The Luxembourg part-timers began the second half more confidently and, to the delight of the 3,000-crowd, they equalized eight minutes after the interval.

Despite the upset, Denmark kept up the pressure and Berggreen, who had come on for the injured Larsen at halftime, struck the decisive blow. A shot by Jesper Olsen, who had broken down the left wing, was parried and Berggreen was quick to follow up with a header into the empty net.

Platini nets winner

In a match often played at half pace, France were fortunate to beat the Netherlands 2-1 in a friendly international in Rotterdam.

The last word belonged to the lively Michel Platini, now playing in Italy with Juventus, who scored the winner seven minutes from the end after Patrick Battiston had scored France's first goal in the 12th minute, canceling out a goal six minutes earlier from the Netherlands' Standard Liege striker Simon Tahamata.

Meanwhile, Southampton completed the 50,000 pounds signing of former England captain Mick Mills from Ipswich Town.

Mills, 32, has signed a two-year contract with the south coast First Division club, and is expected to make his debut in the home match against Nottingham Forest Saturday.

Leeds United still have a closure threat hanging over their Elland Road ground. A five-year FA disciplinary commission, which met for nearly five hours here Wednesday, delayed for 24 or 48 hours; their verdict on the missile-throwing incidents that marred the English Second Division game against Newcastle last month.

"The mood of the meeting was serious, but both clubs were given a fair hearing," said Leeds general manager Keith Archer. "The commission listened to the evidence, but gave no indication of what might happen."

The Cincinnati Bengals Wednesday became the fifth team to vote to accept in principle the owners' latest proposal. Previously the New Orleans Saints, Los Angeles Rams, Dallas Cowboys and Houston Oilers voted to do so; Cincinnati's vote was 31-5 with two abstentions.

A member of the Los Angeles Raiders said his club may be ready to join that list. Guard Mickey Marvin said no vote was taken on management's offer at meeting Monday attended by 30 players, but he added, "Only four or five would have voted to reject the proposal if a vote was taken." Marvin said he was among those who had unsuccessfully tried to have a vote.

Garvey told a news conference he received a phone call Wednesday from Sullivan, owner of the New England Patriots.

Sullivan said they were not calling off the season and I gained the impression they have some new offers to put forward," Garvey said. "I am not sure when they are forthcoming but that was the impression."

But Sullivan told the Associated Press,

His impression is very, very wrong. I expect management to deny it," Garvey said. "That's their style." Sullivan called Garvey's suggestion that a new offer might be made by the owners "A blatant tactic to mislead the players and fans. There are no new offers."

Also Wednesday, Garvey described published reports that the three television networks were seeking refunds for money advanced the NFL during the strike "Probably the most significant thing to happen in the last six weeks."

"Since day one, when we found out the networks have been advancing them money for games not played we raised that issue with the justice department and said it was an illegal interference in a labor dispute," Garvey said. "That interference has now come to a halt."

CBS, NBC and ABC have written to the league seeking the immediate refund for money advanced for games unplayed. The \$74 million represents more than half the money the league has already received in 1982. The networks were to have paid the NFL \$331 million in 1982, the first year of a five-year, 2.1-billion-dollar television package. League and network officials are to sit down this week to discuss the refunds.

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ON THE MOVE: France's Bosis (left) pushes the ball away before the Netherlands' Simon Tahamata can get to it during a friendly international in Rotterdam Wednesday night. France won the match 2-1.

Claudio stretches McEnroe

WEMBLEY, England, Nov. 11 (AP) — John McEnroe battled for nearly 90 minutes Wednesday before reaching the second round of the \$200,000 Benson and Hedges International Tennis Tournament, and second-seeded Mats Wilander of Sweden was upset by veteran Wojtek Fibak of Poland.

McEnroe downed Claudio Panatta of Italy 7-5, 6-2, while Fibak saved four match points and rallied from 2-5, 0-40 down in the final set to defeat French Open champion Wilander 6-2, 3-6, 7-5.

Fibak cruised through the first set, but the 18-year-old Wilander then took complete control. The 31-year-old Pole saved three match points in the eighth game of the last set and another in the 10th, before clinching a memorable victory.

McEnroe, 23, bidding to win the tournament for the fourth time in five years, recovered from a break down in the first set but then established his superiority.

Meanwhile, American Tracy Austin swept aside English girl Sue Barker in an easy straight sets victory on the second day of the 200,000 Australian-dollars Toyota classic at Memorial Drive in Adelaide Thursday night.

Shoji Oguma concedes defeat in 12th

HAMAMATSU, Japan, Nov. 11 (AP) — World Boxing Association (WBA) junior bantamweight champion Jiro Watanabe of Japan retained his title Thursday night when challenger Shoji Oguma, also of Japan, gave up the fight in the midst of the 12th round of a scheduled 15-round title bout.

Oguma, two-time world champion, quit the battle in the midst of the round and moved to his corner, appearing exhausted before the 6,700 spectators. American referee Denkin raised Watanabe's hand as the winner by a 12th round technical knockout. The TKO time was 1:46. There were no knockdowns.

Watanabe, a 27-year-old left-hander making his second title defense, heavily pounded the 31-year-old challenger, also a left-hander, with strong short rights and lefts to his oppo-

Using every inch of the court and every ounce of her tennis ability, Austin thrilled the crowd on the way to her 6-3, 6-4 win. The precision performance from the World's No. 4 player put her 'Rest of the World' team ahead three points to nil against the Commonwealth team.

The four-day Toyota classic is being run on Davis Cup lines with two teams of three players matched in a series of singles and doubles events.

Austin, Hana Mandlikova and Pam Shriver are representing the Rest of the World while Evonne Cawley has returned to Adelaide for the first time in eight years to team with Barker and Wendy Turnbull in the Commonwealth side.

On the first night Shriver scored two wins for the Rest of the World when she beat Cawley in straight sets and then paired with Mandlikova to down Turnbull and Barker. After the game Austin said she was pleased with her form and felt help from former Australian champion Tony Roche had begun to pay dividends.

"I've picked a few little tips and it's the little things that make the difference," Austin said.

Shoji Oguma concedes defeat in 12th

Watanabe's head in the 11th round. As the 12th started, the champion wore out the challenger with combinations to the head.

Watanabe won the title from Rafael Pedrosa of Panama last April by a unanimous decision. Despite blood running down into his right eye from a cut to the forehead in the third round from head butting, Oguma put up an aggressive fight. Analysts said the loss of blood may have hindered Oguma.

Oguma, the World Boxing Council (WBC) flyweight champion in 1974 and 1980, was trying to become the second Japanese to win two different division titles.

The victory was Watanabe's 17th against one defeat. He has won 12 by knockouts. Oguma now has 38-10-1. Watanabe weighed in at 52.0 kilograms (114 3-4 pounds), Oguma at 52.16 kilos (115 pounds — the division weight limit).

WORLD OF SPORT

FIRST FRENCH RUGBY INTERNATIONAL

THE FIRST RUGBY INTERNATIONAL HELD IN FRANCE TOOK PLACE AT LEVALLOIS-PERRET WHEN THE LONDON TEAM, ROSSLYN PARK, PLAYED STRIDE FRANCAIS IN 1892.

JACK JOHNSON

THE FIRST NEGRO HEAVYWEIGHT BOXING CHAMPION WAS AMERICAN JACK JOHNSON WHO GAINED THE TITLE BY DEFEATING CANADIAN TOMMY BURNS IN SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, IN 1908.

CHAMP BROTHERS

HASHIM KHAN OF PAKISTAN WON THE OPEN SQUASH CHAMPIONSHIPS SEVEN TIMES AND HIS BROTHER, SZAM, WON IT FOUR TIMES.

BRIEFS

HONG KONG, (AFP) — In the second round of the Benson and Hedges International Golf series, Ben Crenshaw of the United States beat England's Tony Hacklin by four strokes on the Fanning Golf Course here Thursday. The \$50,000 series between the two golfers is being played in one week in three countries.

PERTH, (AP) — Australian cricket captain Greg Chappell wants to tour again even though he admits he's not as ambitious as he used to be. "Basically, I'm not as young and ambitious," he said here Wednesday.

PARIS, (AFP) — Rob James of Britain and French yachtsman Marc Pajot are battling for the leadership of the Route Du Rhum Single-handed Transatlantic Race. Computer studies Thursday gave the Frenchman's

catamaran Elf Aquitaine a narrow lead in the long haul to Guadeloupe. But James, handicapped by an arm injury incurred when he fell against a winch, was still making good progress.

CARACAS, (R) — The Soviet Union captured all three gold medals at stake Wednesday in the World Shooting Championship to increase their unassailable lead to 25 medals. The United States are second with three gold medals, followed by East Germany and West Germany with two apiece.

ACAPULCO, Mexico, (R) — Argentina, needing a win to qualify for the semi-finals of the Joao Havelange Youth Soccer Tournament, staged a dramatic second half comeback to beat the Soviet Union 3-2 in their final Group 'B' game Wednesday night.

Vast variety of seafood

Fishing for fun and profit in Istanbul

By Aysel Uskuta

ISTANBUL — The productive seas around Turkey provide the country with an enormous number and a vast variety of seafood. The Black Sea, the Sea of Marmara, the Aegean, and the Mediterranean coastlines are full of small fishing villages. In spite of pollution and overfishing, the wealth of the Turkish waters still persists.

Istanbul, being situated on the Bosphorus, benefits from the seasonal flow of fish between the cool waters of the Black Sea and the warmer waters of the Sea of Marmara. In the autumn pouring through the Bosphorus the waters of the Black Sea bring along all types of mackerel, all members of the mullet family, all sizes of the bluefish, sea bass, swordfish and anchovy.

The small anchovy (*hamsi*) is the favorite of the inhabitants of the Black Sea coast. It has a slender body, and it is the cheapest food fish. It is found close to shore in autumn and winter and is caught in large numbers with the minimum of trouble.

The best season to fish the mackerel, the mullet and the bluefish is autumn. The eggs which are laid in the deep waters of the Black Sea in spring hatch and in June an July the young fish after feeding on the nutritious food reserves of the Black Sea, approach the coast. In August they start migrating to the Sea of Marmara through the Bosphorus in groups. This migration goes on till January, and then during the winter months they stay in the warm, calm bays around the islands of the Sea of Marmara.

The fishermen of Istanbul catch the fish either when they flow along the rushing Bosphorus or when they settle down in the deep waters of the Sea of Marmara. Fishing is possible by casting from the shore or by trolling from boats. A great number of the inhabitants of the fishing villages in Istanbul make their livelihood through fishing, and most fisher folk are self-sufficient. In the months of autumn the waters that flow past Istanbul are so full of fish that one can catch them at the coast with bare hands. An amateur, after a day's or a night's fishing, comes home with a number of bluefish or mullet which can feed the whole family. Thus almost everybody in Istanbul becomes a fisherman in autumn, and even their boys go fishing with their fathers.

Bluefish (*istif*) is caught in the Bosphorus after dark from boats carrying lighted candles or lamps to attract the fish. To trap swordfish, the fishermen keep a look-out for the fish that come down from the Black Sea. When they see them draw near, they throw stones into the sea to scare them. This causes all the fish to make for the bay, and they swim straight into the nets laid for them under the water.

The hierarchy of fish available in Istanbul is headed by sea bass (*levrek*), followed by gray mullet (*kizil*), red mullet (*barbunya*), bluefish (*istif*), mackerel (*istakura*), and swordfish (*kitle baligi*). These are in season during September, October, November and January, and are excellent. To differentiate the numerous types belonging to the same family, different names are given to the

species according to its weight, length, and age. When a mackerel is one year old, it is called bonito (*palamut*), and when it is two years old, it is called large bonito (*torik*). A young bluefish and an old bluefish all have different names in Turkey.

Salted bonito seaks (*lakorda*), as delicate as smoked salmon, are Istanbul's specialty and are served with sweet raw onions. The restaurants in Istanbul, near the coasts of the Bosphorus and the Sea of Marmara, or under the Galata Bridge, are famous for their seafood. You can choose your table at the water's edge and select your fresh fish. ("You can tell whether a fish is fresh or not from its eyes or from the color and vitality of its body," says a fisherman.) The fish is

cooked in front of you and served hot with lemon and parsley. (According to the experts nutritionally, the protein in fish contains all the biologically essential minerals and other inorganic compounds necessary for good health.) The smell of the sea and the sight of the fishing boats add a charm to this delicious meal.

Fishing itself, at its best, is a perfect sport. Fishing requires a quick eye, a steady nerve, observation and most of all, patience. If you have these qualifications, fishing is the most delightful of all outdoor activities for you, and at the same time you can have the cheapest and healthiest meal with the fish you catch.



A DAY'S CATCH: Almost everyone in Istanbul turns a fisherman in autumn.

Fish recipes from Turkey

ISTANBUL — Fish is naturally tender and becomes tough when overcooked. The best method of cooking fish is to grill it over a charcoal fire. To do this, the fish is either split open or cut into steaks, brushed with olive oil, placed on an oiled gridiron over the fire and quickly browned on both sides. It is eaten immediately with plenty of lemon juice and salt. Baked or broiled, fish should be dressed with colorful garnishings. Paprika, sprigs of fresh parsley, radish, lemon slices, add not only to the attractiveness of the dish but give an extra flavor to it. Other popular dishes are the cold fish stews.

FISH SALAD
Usually a meaty kind of fish is chosen.
Ingredients:
Steaks of whole fish
1 lemon
olive oil dressing
parsley
salt and pepper
Boil steaks or whole fish. Cool, dress with a lemon and olive oil dressing.

FRIED RED OR GRAY MULLET

Ingredients:
Fish
flour
oil
slices of fresh lemon
salt and pepper
Wash the fish. Then dip lightly in seasoned flour and fry in hot fat. Serve with slices of fresh lemon.

BAKED WHOLE FISH

(*Firin balik*)
After cleaning and wiping the fish, keep it in a large baking pan with just enough water to prevent it from drying out, and add two spoons of butter, a teaspoon of salt, and a broken bay leaf. Bake it in a moderate oven (350) until it is done, which will be when the flesh is loose and separates from the bone easily.

SWORDFISH WITH TOMATOES

(*Kille domatesli*)
Ingredients:
2 swordfish
4 tomatoes
2 tablespoons olive oil
lemon juice
A pinch of dry basil
3 or 4 springs parsley
1 bay leaf
salt and pepper
Skin the fish and cut it into thick slices and arrange them in a baking tin side by side. Simmer the skinned tomatoes in olive oil with a little salt until they become soft, then add the herbs and a squeeze of lemon juice. Pour the sauce over the fish so that it is all covered, and then bake in a moderate oven (350) for 30 minutes.

Explore the world of nuts and grains

By Jessica Thompson Lowery

JEDDAH — Meat is almost always the most costly item on your shopping list and also very high in calories. Meat is also one of the best sources of protein. But have you discovered the nutritious and infinitely varied world of legumes, nuts and grains? These seed-sized sources of protein are easy on your budget and enjoyable to your taste buds.

Using nuts in your diet will add flavor, crunch texture and nutrition. Nuts are from 10 to 25 percent protein. Peanuts are the highest in protein but are not really nuts as they are a legume or member of the bean family. It is important to keep in mind that nuts are high in fat and therefore high in calories as well. Many nuts such as peanuts are similar to olive oil in their fat balance.

Nuts come in different shapes and sizes. You will find a great variety in price if you shop around a bit. Shelled nuts naturally cost more than unshelled nuts. When buying shelled nuts be sure to look for plump and uniform size and color. If the nuts appear to be limp or shriveled the chances are they are stale. If you buy nuts in the shell be sure to check the package for signs of mold. Nuts in the shell naturally keep their freshness and quality longer than shelled nuts.

Nuts must be kept in airtight containers and from high temperatures to prevent them from becoming rancid. Shelled nuts last longer if kept in a well-closed container in the refrigerator. You can also freeze nuts — shelled or unshelled — in freezer containers at 0°F. or below. If the nutmeat has a skin, you may wish to remove it to improve the appearance. This can easily be done by dipping the shelled nuts briefly in boiling water. This process is known as blanching and you should allow two to three minutes for almonds or peanuts if you are blanching them. Roasting is another method to improve the flavor and to remove the skins. Five to ten minutes in a moderate oven at 350°F. or until browned lightly is enough. To roast peanuts in the shell requires about 15 or 20 minutes in a moderate oven. Nuts can be used in breads, salads, soups and desserts and main dishes.

One of the world's most important foods are the grains or cereals. Wheat comes in a number of varieties and includes Bulgur, a Middle Eastern delicacy, and in many homes a main staple item. Bulgur is cracked wheat from which some of the bran has been removed. You can cook it as a hot or cold dish and is a good substitute for rice. It is one of the ingredients in the delicious Lebanese tabooni salad.

Oats is one of the most nutritious grains and rolled oatmeal is the form that we find readily available today. Corn is a tasty dish but not as nutritious as other grains. Corn is also ground into many varieties of cornmeal and its enrichment makes up for its nutritional deficiency. Barley is a grain that is very good to use in soups and is usually sold in several sizes.

Then, the great staple food of the Far East—rice—which comes in two main varieties, long and short. Long-grain rice tends to cook up more firmly and separates easily; while short-grain rice tends to cook up softly and will coagulate. Then the brown rice, from which the inedible husks have been removed, is usually much cheaper and has more taste and nourishment than the polished rice. The all-purpose white flour is a good staple.

Legumes, beans and peas, in their dry form, are an excellent food bargain and excellent for your health from a nutritional standpoint. Legumes have good amounts of thiamine and riboflavin and some contain a good amount of calcium. A cup of cooked dried peas or beans will supply about a fourth of the iron needed daily by a woman and at least a third of that required by a man. When

As sources of protein

legumes are served with rice and other grain they form complete proteins (those containing all eight essential amino acids).

It is best to purchase peas or beans that are packaged in cellophane or other "see-through" material in order to check for visible defects. Loss of color will not affect the eating quality but it will indicate that the product has been stored for some time and will affect the freshness. Lentils, peas, beans and other legumes will keep for several months if stored in a cool, dry place. Unused portions of a package of peas or beans should be stored in a glass or metal container with a close-fitting cover. Legumes should always be washed before use to remove small stones or other foreign matter. Most dry beans and whole peas should be soaked to reduce cooking time.

To soak peas or beans, cover with water and bring to a boil and continue boiling for two minutes, remove from heat, soak one hour or more, and they are ready to cook. Split peas or lentils for soup do not need to be soaked. Even if you plan to soak peas or beans overnight it is better to bring them to a boil and continue cooking for two minutes to soften skins and eliminate scouring. Do not add salt until after soaking as the salt toughens the skin and increases the cooking time. It is well to remember that dried legumes expand during cooking — a cup of dried product will yield two to two and three-quarter cups of cooked beans. Here is a list of main types of legumes and tips on their use:

Black beans — these are used in Oriental and Mediterranean dishes. They are used to make soups and salads and are also called black-turtle-soup beans.

Pinto beans — These are beige-colored and speckled and of the same species as kidney and red beans. Pinto beans are good in

salads and as a vegetable side dish. Red and pink beans — these have a strong flavor and are used in Mexican dishes.

Lima beans — these are broad, flat beans and are good as a main dish vegetable or in casseroles.

Chickpeas — also known as garbanzo beans, they have a nutty flavor and can be pickled for salads. Garbanzos are an excellent vegetable dish when served with rice. A delicious Middle Eastern dish, Hommos, is made from cooked mashed chickpeas mixed with sesame paste (called tahini) to make a creamy dip.

Black-eyed peas — these are small, oval shaped, cream-colored beans with a black spot on one side and makes a main dish vegetable to be served with rice.

Peas — green and yellow split peas, all make delicious soups. These peas vary little in taste and can be interchanged in many recipes.

Dry split peas — these have been broken in half by a special machine and the skins removed. Used mainly for split pea soup but excellent when combined with other foods. Remember that split peas should not be soaked when used for soup.

Lentils — these small disc-shaped legumes have been used as a food for thousands of years. Lentils, while delicious in salads and soups make an excellent main dish, cooked with onions and spices. Lentils are quick and easy to prepare. Put two cups of lentils in a heavy saucepan, add five cups of water and a pinch of salt. Bring quickly to a boil, reduce heat, cover and cook or simmer gently for half an hour. You may wish to add olive oil or a bay leaf, garlic, onion or other vegetables. If you must drain the lentils for your recipe, do not discard the liquid — it is very nutritious as it is rich in vitamins and minerals. The liquid can be added to soups.

Japanese designers invade tough French fashion turf

By Nina Hyde

PARIS (WP) — On the toughest turf in town, the runways set up in the courtyards of the Louvre, the Japanese have proved their inventiveness in fashion design to be no less formidable than their talent for computers and cars.

Japanese designers have fired the opening shots in the battle for fashion pre-eminence (and dollars) next spring. Rei Kawakubo, who calls her company "Comme des Garçons," and Yohji Yamamoto were among the Japanese designers here.

"It shows us a whole new wave of dressing," said *Vogue* magazine's Polly Mellen, as she raced back to congratulate Yamamoto after his show. "It is modern and free. It has given my eyes something new and has made this first day incredible. Yamamoto and Kawakubo are showing the way to a whole new way of beauty."

The fashions, made in intriguing Japanese textures and weaves, are always oversized to the point that one size fits all. Kawakubo takes six months to develop a design. Clean, angular shapes and neutral colors, particularly black and beige, dominate the Japanese look.

The Japanese are hardly new to the Paris fashion scene. Issey Miyake has been showing his innovative styles in Paris for almost 15 years, and Kenzo and Kansai Yamamoto have been among the heavy hitters here for several years now. And Hanae Mori, whose style is decidedly more Western than the others, has a successful couture house as well as boutique in Paris.

The Japanese also are important buyers here. Tokyo-based stores send as many as 30 buyers each to choose the designs of the French that sell well in Japan. In many instances, the Japanese stores purchase more French fashion than the American stores.

Many of the French are not wildly happy about the Japanese intrusion on their fashion turf. "We had a struggle to get the French to give us tickets to the Japanese (designer) show," said Benita Downing of Neiman-Marcus, who calls the Japanese designers "the group of watch."

Of course, there were dissenting views. Many in the fashion crowd were not enchanted with this new wave of design that undoubtedly develops from designers who are not locked into the Western traditions of dress and are willing to experiment with new cuts and shapes and textile technology.

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Following conciliatory letter

Warsaw to release Waleśa in few days

WARSAW, Nov. 11 (AP) — Poland's martial law authorities have ordered the release from internment of Solidarity leader Lech Waleśa who has been held since martial law began last Dec. 13, government spokesman Jerzy Urban said Thursday.

Urban, in making the surprise move in a hurriedly called press conference for foreign journalists said Waleśa would be released "in a few days." Due to technical reasons, he did not elaborate.

Waleśa has been held in solitary confinement at a government resort in extreme southeastern Poland near the Polish-Soviet border since May. He was moved there from a Warsaw villa where he was held after being seized on Dec. 13.

Urban said Waleśa had written a letter to martial law chief Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski offering to come to terms with the authorities and had suggested a meeting to discuss Poland's labor troubles.

"I suggest a meeting and a serious discussion of the problems of our country," Urban quoted Waleśa as saying in a letter dated Nov. 8. "A solution can certainly be found with good will on both sides."

Urban said as a result of the letter, Interior Minister Gen. Czesław Kiszczak had gone to talk with Waleśa in Arłamów and then ordered police in Gdansk, Waleśa's home to lift the internment order.

Danuta Waleśa, wife of the Solidarity union chief was unaware that her husband had been ordered released when contacted by telephone from Warsaw in her Gdansk home by the Associated Press. Danuta has visited him on the average of once a month for about four days each time and spent over a month with him last summer. Some of the couple's seven children have accompanied Mrs. Waleśa on various occasions.

Urban gave no further details, nor did he give an exact date when Waleśa would be freed.

Waleśa, 39, soared to the top of a workers' protest at the Gdansk shipyards in August

1980, then became the first chief of the independent union Solidarity and led it through 1981 until it was suspended by martial law. He had in the past refused to come to terms with the authorities and was recently described by his wife as still defiant despite nearly one year of internment.

Urban said Waleśa had offered to make an apparent compromise, but did not say in his initial comments if this would lead to revival of Solidarity, outlawed along with all other unions on Oct. 8, or a position for Waleśa in new labor unions set up under a new labor law passed by parliament.

The announcement that Waleśa had been ordered freed came one day after new street clashes in two cities and sporadic protests by workers responding to a call for strikes by fugitive leaders of the Solidarity underground.

It also came less than a week after the authorities announced that Pope John Paul II will visit here in June of next year after a much stalled process of talks over the trip, which had been scheduled for last August.

The events suggest the authorities have judged they maintain control over the situation after 11 months of martial law, feeling confident enough to release Waleśa despite his immense symbolic popularity and invite the pope, who also enjoys huge popularity among Poland's Catholics.

Urban said earlier this week the government was "confident and determined" that Wednesday's protests could be dealt with and would be small, and told a press conference here Wednesday night that the extent of the unrest did not alter Jaruzelski's plans to lift or suspend martial law by January if "social, political and economic conditions" permit.

Meanwhile, Polish newspapers said Thursday that the poor response Wednesday to appeals for a day of protest against the policies of the military government raised hopes of overcoming the economic and social crisis.



Lech Waleśa

Bush arrives in Senegal

DAKAR, Senegal, Nov. 11 (AP) — U.S. Vice President George Bush, on the second leg of a seven-nation tour of Africa, began his official visit to Senegal Thursday with a meeting with Prime Minister Habib Thiam.

Bush, who arrived here late Wednesday from Cape Verde, was scheduled to meet President Abdou Diouf, later. The central issue in both discussions was expected to be the situation in Southwest Africa, also known as Namibia.

Officials in Washington said before the trip began that the United States intends to link the issue of Cuban troops in Angola to any settlement in the South Africa-controlled territory.

The United States is part of a special contact group, that also includes Canada, France, West Germany and Britain, which has been trying to negotiate a settlement leading toward independence in Namibia.

The Americans have said, however, that any settlement must be linked to a withdrawal of the estimated 20,000 Cuban troops in Angola, a condition also set by South Africa.

According to official Senegalese sources, the American vice president also will be discussing bilateral relations with Senegal, which officials here have termed "exemplary."

U.S. aid to Senegal has doubled in the last two years and in 1983 is expected to reach 1.6 billion cfa francs (\$44 million), making it the largest amount of U.S. aid to any Francophone country by population and the third largest on the continent. Most of the money is aimed at agricultural development.

The extent of aid, in fact, is out of proportion with American commercial interests in Senegal. The United States ranks only 16th among countries exporting to Senegal, claiming about 5 percent of the total market, far behind France, which boasts 40 percent of the Senegalese market.

Tony Benn ousted from Labor panel

LONDON, Nov. 11 (AP) — A left-wing leader Tony Benn was ousted Thursday as chairman of the opposition Labor Party's key home policy committee, his power base since 1974, as moderates completed a clean sweep of the party's hierarchy.

Benn's removal by a vote of 12-4 from the panel which drafts party policy on social and economic affairs, had been expected after another left-winger Eric Heffer, vice-chairman of the Labor Party, was defeated as chairman of the party's organization committee earlier in the day.

On Tuesday, moderates replaced leftists on three other committees dealing with youth, women and press and publicity. But the moderates suffered a setback when the organization committee withdrew on "legal advice," a document calling for the expulsion from the party of five leaders of the Trotskyite group, Militant Tendency.

The five hailed the decision as "a great tactical victory and a humiliating climbdown" by the moderates. The Labor Party's general secretary said a new document on the expulsions had to be substituted and would be sent to the party's ruling national executive committee.

Greek sailors rescued

LONDON, Nov. 11 (AP) — Twenty-two survivors of a fire aboard the Greek cargo ship *Angelika R.* were rescued by the aircraft carrier *USS Independence* on Tuesday about 160 kilometers south of Cyprus in the eastern Mediterranean, the U.S. Navy said Wednesday.

The carrier picked up a distress signal from the Greek vessel and launched two rescue helicopters to the scene, said Lt. Cmdr. Bill Harlow of U.S. Navy headquarters in London.

The first chopper lowered one American crewman to the deck of the *Angelika* to coordinate the rescue and then hoisted 10 survivors to safety, returning to the *Independence*.

The second helicopters lifted the additional 12 survivors. The Greek crewmen suffered minor injuries including smoke inhalation and cuts and were treated by medics on the *Independence*.

The Greek ship's captain and two other crew members stayed on board during the rescue operation, which was hindered by gale-force winds and heavy seas.

Gromyko expected to play a greater role

Uncertainty looms over Soviet policy

MADRID, Nov. 11 (R) — The death of Leonid Brezhnev ends a leadership era marked by exceptional stability in Soviet foreign policy and opens up a period of inevitable uncertainty. Western officials believe any changes in the Kremlin's global view are likely to be slow and cautious, and it may take many months to discern whatever shifts occur.

But there is concern that a prolonged struggle for power in the Soviet politburo or the absence of clear direction could lead to a foreign policy vacuum initially. This might carry severe risks at a time of sharp East-West confrontation.

Brezhnev died just as Soviet leaders appeared to be reassessing their diplomatic priorities, especially how far they were ready to negotiate with the Reagan administration. Senior Western and neutral diplomats at the European security conference in Madrid said there were signs this evaluation was still incomplete, and it might now be delayed as new alignments take place in the ruling hierarchy.

Soviet history shows the initial period following a change in Kremlin leadership has usually been characterized by uncertainty and reluctance to experiment in foreign policy. This happened after the death of Josef Stalin in 1953 and the purging of Nikita Khrushchev in 1964.

At both times, it took several years for a new "supremo" to consolidate his position and for new policy lines to emerge. Western experts believe this pattern will be repeated, possibly at an even slower pace because of the advanced age of the Politburo and the personalized rule imposed by Brezhnev.

Whoever succeeds as general secretary of the Communist Party, Moscow's only power base, is almost certain to be involved in jostling for power for some time, experts say. For several years, the West has sensed a passivity in Soviet policy which has been attributed to the strains resulting from Brezhnev's steadily failing health.

Despite this, the main thrust of Soviet diplomacy has been stable and largely unadventurous. Brezhnev's 18 years in power saw serious advances in East-West relations, including a series of summit meetings between the Soviet leader and U.S. presidents and the signing of major arms accords between the superpowers.

He appeared personally committed to a process of detente which reached its peak in the 1970s, when the Soviet bloc concluded landmark agreements with West Germany and other states which consolidated the postwar division of Europe.

The new relationship with the West began to collapse when Moscow sent the first of 100,000 troops into Afghanistan in 1979, and withered into deep suspicion and mistrust with a Soviet-backed military crackdown in Poland in 1981. U.S.-Soviet relations plummeted to their coldest pitch since World War II when President Reagan launched a major offensive to halt what the United States perceived as growing Soviet expansionism and a massive arms buildup.

To bar Sikh militants

Delhi to be sealed off during Asian Games

NEW DELHI, Nov. 11 (AFP) — The Indian capital will be effectively sealed off during the Asian Games, due to open next week, to prevent the entry of Sikh militants who have publicly threatened to disrupt the event. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi asked federal security and intelligence chiefs to implement an unprecedented security operation, officials said.

The plan, drawn up after the announcement on Nov. 4 by Sikh leaders of a "holy war" in support of their demand for a "boly war" in support of their demand for an autonomous Punjab, includes proposals to deploy paramilitary forces at all entry points of the city of six million people for the duration of the games from Nov. 19 to Dec. 4.

It involves assigning an estimated 10,000 to 12,000 armed police to the city and screening all suspects arriving from Punjab. Never before has New Delhi seen such a security program, aimed principally at ensuring the safety of participants from 31 Asian Nations.

Last-minute chances for a negotiated settlement or a temporary truce with the Sikh Akali Dal (party) appeared to be fading away Thursday. Sikh chiefs in Amritsar said Wednesday that they would come here on the eve of the Asian Games as planned and would send marchers to the capital throughout the two-week-long event.

Mrs. Gandhi, who will be 66 on Nov. 19, was making a frantic last-minute effort to pacify the Sikh leaders. She met Punjab Governor Chhena Reddy here Thursday. Dr. Reddy, who is the representative of the federal president, was called here along with state Chief Minister (head of administration) Darbara Singh, to help the federal government try to work out a settlement with Sikh leaders.

Meanwhile, top federal executive T.N. Chaturvedi has also summoned officials from Punjab and the Hindu-dominated adjoining state of Haryana for a meeting to map out their own proposals for countering the Sikh threat and preventing them from coming here. Haryana Chief Minister Bhanjan Lal has vowed that he will not allow the

Sikhs to cross his land.

The English-language newspaper, *The Tribune*, published from Chandigarh, joint capital of Punjab and Haryana states, said the Haryana government was going ahead with "operation road block" to prevent the Sikhs from going to New Delhi.

"All routes to the state from Punjab are being sealed off and a strong contingent of Haryana armed police will guard the national highways," the paper said, quoting senior officials. Sikh leaders have warned of bloody clashes if they are prevented from entering New Delhi.

Sikh Leader Harbans Singh Longwal said: "We will hold peaceful demonstrations and our aim is not to disrupt the games." But federal officials said the militant faction of the party led by 35-year-old Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, who is described as a fanatic by the Indian media, might carry out terrorist activities.

"The crux of the matter is whether Mrs. Gandhi will accept a temporary solution to get through the Asian without incident or take the risk of conflicts," *The Tribune* said.

Britain considers censorship during crises

LONDON, Nov. 11 (AP) — The British government is setting up a group to consider whether new measures, including a censorship system, are needed to protect military information in a future crisis like the Falklands conflict, Defense Secretary John Nott said Wednesday.

"We will take a greater in-depth look at censorship," Nott told the House of Commons committee investigating media complaints of obstruction during the campaign against Argentina in the South Atlantic that ended last June 14.

A Defense Ministry spokesman said later the group will probably be headed by a recently retired general, with possibly a retired admiral, a retired senior civil servant and perhaps two or three senior journalists, editors or broadcasters. The study is expected to take several months, the spokesman added.

Journalists and photographers complained, often bitterly, that Defense Ministry officials and some service officers in the task force hindered the getting and transmission of news and pictures during the 74-day campaign and that the government at times was guilty of news manipulation.

Nott told the committee he rejected the bulk of the criticisms of the way information was released about events in the Falklands. "We have answered the vast majority of points made by the press and when you get down to the detail, most cannot be substantiated," Nott said.

"Nott said there were some disagreements between the press and his ministry. "Both would hardly be doing a good job if all was sweetness and light," he said. He agreed there were some breakdowns in communications between government departments concerning the release of information. "In a fast-moving situation, in the fog of war, it is just inconceivable that things are not going to go wrong. The remarkable thing about the Falklands for me was how little did go wrong," the minister said.

"I am slightly doubtful whether we will succeed in forming a formal set of rules for censorship which will work in the real world. I have my doubts whether it is practical, and this is why it is important to look at it in

Albania ex-premier dubbed a traitor

VIENNA, Nov. 11 (R) — Albanian Communist leader Enver Hoxha has denounced his former closest aide, Mehmet Shehu, as a dangerous traitor and double agent with orders to kill him and other party and state chiefs.

In a speech at a public meeting in Tirana Wednesday, Hoxha said his former prime minister, who died last December, zealously served in turn the secret services of the United States, Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union.

Hoxha's disclosures at the meeting, attended by most of the party leadership, were the first authoritative confirmation that Shehu had fallen into disgrace. Shehu, long regarded the most likely successor to 74-year-old Hoxha, finally "broke his head" against the unity of the party and the people, and had no alternative but to commit suicide, the official Albanian News Agency quoted

the party chief as saying.

"Suicide at a moment of nervous distress" was the reason given in an official Albanian announcement of Shehu's death at the age of 68. But the absence of customary obituary tributes stirred speculation abroad about the circumstances.

Hoxha said his former close comrade and a group of plotters now under arrest, worked to destroy the Communist Party and put Albania under foreign rule. He said documents and incontestable evidence had been discovered showing that Shehu had been working for the United States secret service since before World War II.

Hoxha accused former President Tito of neighboring Yugoslavia and his successors of plotting over the last 40 years to destroy Albania, wreck the Albanian Communist Party and kill some of its main leaders.

Indonesian accuses Peking of infiltration

JAKARTA, Nov. 11 (R) — Indonesia's intelligence chief has accused China of continuing to carry out infiltration and subversion here and of harboring ambitions to control the region, the semi-official Antara news agency said Thursday.

Gen. Yoga Sugama, head of the state intelligence Coordinating Board (BAKIN), was quoted as saying any normalization of diplomatic relations, which were suspended in 1967 following an abortive Communist coup, would only benefit Peking.

Gen. Sugama, speaking to local reporters Wednesday, added that Peking wanted to revive the outlawed Indonesian Communist Party (PKI) by harboring Communist emissaries and carrying out infiltration and subversion. "China has never pledged to stop her support for these activities so we should keep vigilant."

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